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A P P E N D I X K.

TO

THIRD REPORT OF COMMITTEE

UPON

T H E F E V E R H O S P I T A L

AND

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS:

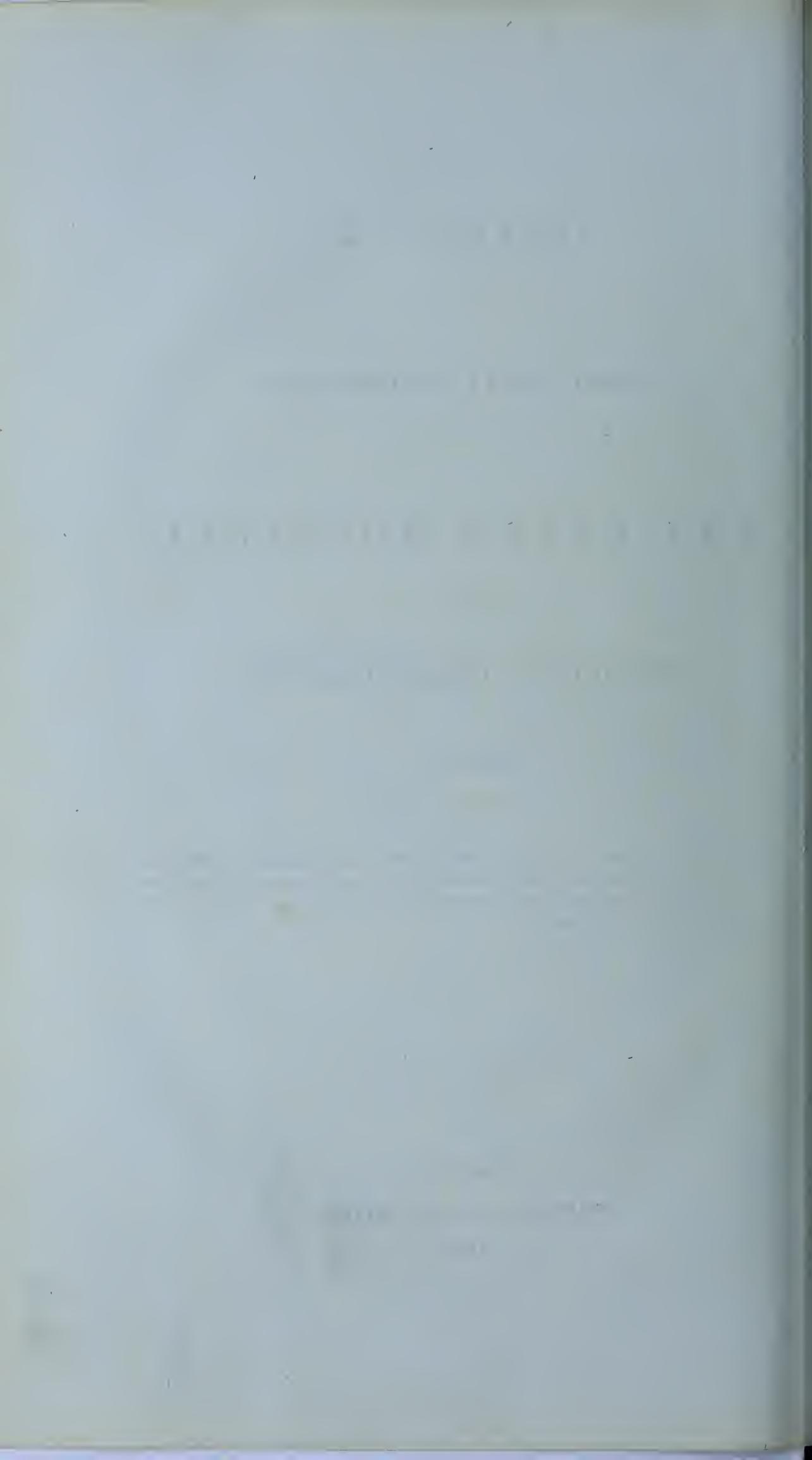
CONTAINING

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEVER HOSPITAL TO BE CONNECTED WITH
THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND EVIDENCE RESPECTING THE CLINICAL HOSPITAL AND THE REGU-
LATION OF FERRY BOATS AND THE OBSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC GHAUTS AT CALCUTTA BY BOATS
REMAINING IN FRONT OF THEM.

CALCUTTA :

Bishop's College Press.

1847.



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APPENDIX (K.)

No. I.

Extract.—Proceedings of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, 22nd April 1844.

IN CIRCULATION.

TO THE COMMITTEE UPON THE FEVER HOSPITAL AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS,

&c. &c. &c.

Municipal Office, Town Hall: dated the 22nd May, 1843.

The Chairman has the pleasure to send in Circulation, to the Members of the Committee, a Letter received by him yesterday from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in answer to his Letter of 5th April ultimo, addressed to the Secretary to the said Government regarding the intention of the Government to aid by their contribution, the funds raised by private subscription for the erection of a Fever Hospital. He also sends in Circulation a copy of his said Letter of 5th April, in which it will be observed that he called the attention of the Government to the hope which my Lord Auckland had held out to the Governors of the Native Hospital and the subscribers to the Fever Hospital, that aid might be contributed from the revenues of the State not exceeding what might be needed for the first foundation of the Hospital. Unhappily the Government, admitting its intention as expressed by Lord Auckland, declares itself debarred by present financial considerations from fulfilling the hope so held out—and it is for the Committee under these circumstances to determine what course it should take in regard to the disposal of the sum subscribed.

1st. The Chairman apprehends that power has been conferred by the subscribers on the Committee, to expend the sum subscribed at their discretion, devoting the same in the best and most economical manner in their judgment, to the erection of a Fever Hospital for the support of which sufficient permanent Funds shall be provided, either by setting apart the subscribed Fund in part for this purpose or otherwise.

2nd. He is of opinion, that the erection of a *Fever Ward* attached to the Native Hospital—the Governors of that Hospital undertaking that the Medical Officers of that Hospital shall duly attend to the patients received into that ward, in as great numbers as a ward of the most spacious dimensions which can be erected for the money subscribed will contain, and to supply such patients with the requisite number of Hospital attendants, with medicines, food and comforts—will accomplish more for the relief of the native poor attacked by fever than could be accomplished by any other mode of appropriating the subscriptions at the Committee's disposal, and thus answer to the greatest amount possible, the intentions of the subscribers.

3rd. He considers it hopeless after the length of time that has elapsed since this Committee's First Report has been transmitted to the Court of Directors—and after the answer now received from the Government of Bengal—to wait for any aid from the Government of Bengal or of India. Nevertheless he desires to have the opinion of the Committee on

the propriety of laying the matter before the Governor General, previous to their ultimately disposing of the funds in their hands.

If the Committee are of opinion that they ought to submit the matter to the Governor General, the Chairman will frame a letter to His Lordship accordingly, and send the Draft in Circulation. If otherwise he will frame and send in Circulation the Draft of a Letter to the Secretary to the Native Hospital, agreeing to apply the Funds to the erection of a Fever Ward attached to that Hospital on the conditions mentioned above.

No. I. a.

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT,

&c. &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

I am directed by the Governors of the Native Hospital, to call your attention to the following Resolution passed at their General Annual Meeting, held on the 21st ultimo.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. STUART, M. D.,

Secretary, Native Hospital.

CALCUTTA, NATIVE HOSPITAL :

21st March, 1843.

No. I. a.⁽¹⁾

Extract from the Proceedings of the General Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Native Hospital, held on the 21st February, 1843.

Resolved,—That Sir John P. Grant be requested to ascertain whether it would be consistent with the views of the Fever Hospital Committee to apply the Funds in their hands, for the erection of a Fever Hospital, to the erection of a Fever Ward attached to the Native Hospital.

A true Copy.

R. STUART, M. D.,
Secretary, Native Hospital.

No. I. b.

No. 992.

To DR. STUART,

Secretary, Native Hospital.

SIR,

I have received your Letter of the 21st instant, by direction of the Governors of the Native Hospital, calling my attention to the Resolution of the Governors, passed on the 21st ultimo, that I be requested to ascertain whether it would be consistent, with the views of the Fever Hospital Committee, to apply the Funds in their hands for the erection of a Fever Hospital, to the erection of a Fever Ward attached to the Native Hospital. I will not fail to bring this matter before the Committee at its first Meeting, which I think will take place next week.

I am, Sir,

CHAMBERS, SUPREME COURT :

23rd March, 1843.

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. P. GRANT.

No. I. c.

No. 1002.

To R. STUART, Esq.,

Secretary to the Native Hospital.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant, with reference to your communication dated the 21st ultimo, to his address, to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of a Resolution passed by the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements at their Meeting held on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Committee.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

7th April, 1843.

No. I. c.⁽¹⁾*Extract.—Proceedings of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, Wednesday, the 5th April, 1843.*

1st. Resolved,—That with reference to the Letter dated 21st March 1843, marked No. XXXIII, from the Secretary to the Native Hospital, transmitting Copy of a Resolution passed by the Governors of the Native Hospital on the 21st February 1843, requesting Sir J. P. Grant to ascertain whether it would be consistent, with the views of the Fever Hospital Committee, to apply the Funds in their hands for the erection of a Fever Hospital, to the erection of a Fever Ward attached to the Native Hospital, the Governors be informed that the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, keeping in view their Report submitted to Government on the 7th January 1840, think it proper before replying to the proposition of the Governors of the Native Hospital, to submit their proposition to His Honor the Deputy Governor of Bengal, upon whose reply the tenor of the Committee's reply to the Governors will much depend.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Committee.

No. I. d.

No. 1001.

To F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,

I have received from the Secretary to the Native Hospital, and have laid before the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, the Papers of which and of my answer to which, I have the honour to enclose copies.

I have also to state that the subscription received for the Fever Hospital and now in the hands of the Committee's Treasurer, the Union Bank, amounted on the 31st December 1842, to Company's Rupees 52,037 5 5
and that the amount of subscription not yet received was on the same date Company's Rupees 6,675 7 9
58,712 13 2

In the Report of our Committee to the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, of date the 7th January 1840, pages 1 to 4, will be seen the manner in which the subscription for the erection of a Fever Hospital originated, and the grounds upon which subscriptions were obtained; and from pages 4 to 10 the views taken by Government at that time on that subject; and at pages 235, 236, 237, 238, will be found the General Report of the Committee to the Government relative to the Establishment of a Fever Hospital.

The Committee not having received any intimation of the intentions of the Government relative to the contribution, the Government is disposed to make in aid of the private subscriptions obtained for the establishment of a Fever Hospital, think they cannot with propriety dispose of the fund in their hands, which they have retained with the knowledge and sanction of the Government for the purpose of such co-operation, without first obtaining the approbation of the Government.

At the same time so long a period has elapsed since their Report was submitted to the Government, that they are left in uncertainty as to the probability of the Government eventually contributing its aid to the very important object for which in the first instance the Committee was established.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

5th April, 1843.

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman Municipal Committee.

No. I. e.

No. 686.

FROM UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT,

Chairman Municipal Committee on the Fever Hospital.

Dated, Fort William, 10th May, 1843.

HONORABLE SIR,

Judicial.

I am directed by the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 1001, dated 5th ultimo, with its enclosures, and to inform you in reply, that His Honor is fully sensible of the importance of the object proposed by the Committee and of their benevolent and useful labors for the attainment of it.

2nd. The intention expressed by Government of affording under certain conditions, the aid that might be needed for the first foundation of the Hospital, would under more favorable circumstances have probably been fulfilled; but adverting to present financial considerations, His Honor deeply regrets that Government is debarred from incurring any avoidable expenses, especially such as may be expected to be defrayed by the wealthy community of Calcutta.

3rd. I am further desired to express His Honor's full consent, that the Committee should expend the funds at their disposal in such a manner as may seem to them best fitted to carry out the views of the subscribers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. II.

No. 2010.

To CAPTAIN H. GOODWYN,
Civil Architect, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant, Chairman of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, to transmit with his compliments, the accompanying Plans (as noted on the margin) of a Fever Hospital received, favored by Dr. Strong, from the Secretary to the Council of Education, and to request you to be so good as to state in writing, in what particular *your* plan provides, in respect to convenience, fittings-up, internal arrangements, and space allowed to each patient, which are not provided for by the above plans; and the probable cost of such difference. The favor of your answers to the same questions with reference to the *above* plans, and yours, is also requested.

The Committee, on being furnished with the above details, will be able to form a more ready and safe opinion of the relative merit and expense of each plan, than they would in the absence of such information.

The Committee will meet possibly on Saturday or Monday afternoon next, to take into consideration the above plans: due notice will be given you of the day and hour on which the Committee will meet. Your answer, at your earliest convenience, will oblige.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Committee.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

12th February, 1845.

Plan by Burn
and Co. in 3 sheets,
with Letter and
Estimate annexed.

Plan by Mr.
Parker in 2 sheets,
with Letter and
Estimate.

Plan of the
grounds of the Me-
dical College, its
neighbourhood and
statement of the
value of the same.

A rough Design
by Capt. Goodwyn
of a Building for
the proposed Fever
Hospital to hold
170 patients and to
cost Rs. 1,05,000.

No. II. a.

To F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,
Secretary to the Fever Hospital Committee.

SIR,

You having done me the honor to ask me for a Plan for a Fever Hospital, I have to the best of my ability made two* Plans, Nos. 1 and 2, which I have now the pleasure to lay before you.

Plan No. 1 was first made, and finding that the amount of the Estimate for it, exceeded the Estimate of Major Fitzgerald by Co's. Rupees 50,000, I was induced to begin another on a smaller scale, and produced No 2, which I find sufficiently large to accommodate 226 Patients, without crowding, and the cost to be Co's. Rs. 1,13,843. In this Plan, No. 2, there are seven Wards on each floor, to accommodate 14 Patients, and one Ward for 10 Patients, making a total of 108 on each floor, or 216 on both floors, there is besides sufficient space on the upper floor, (over the rooms on the first floor, intended for Surgeon's room, Dispensary, and Apothecaries' rooms,) for the accommodation of ten other Patients, and I do not think these rooms can be required for any other purpose.

In the larger Plan No. 1, there are eight Wards, that will accommodate in each 18 Patients, and two Wards each for 20 Patients, and making a total of 184 on each floor, and with the rooms (over the Dispensary, Surgeon's rooms and Apothecaries' rooms,) which are capable of containing 16 Patients, will make the total number in the building to be 384, and the amount of the Estimate is Co's. Rs. 1,47,520.

In arranging the Piers inside the Wards, I have departed from the strict architectural Plan of making them to range with the external piers, but have arranged them so that each

* These Plans
are with Doctor
Mouat.—J. M.

pier shall just be sufficient in breadth to allow a Patient's cot to be placed against it, with a free space of archway between each cot throughout the building, thus a person standing in the East or West Verandahs, can look through the internal archways, and not see a Patient's cot, and this Plan I think will allow of a better circulation of air than if I had kept to strict architectural usage, and by counting the piers (shaded dark) on the Plan, and which are each $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, you get at the number of Patients that can be received on each Plan, without drawing in the cots, which you will observe I have omitted. In planning the elevation I have adhered to one that I have seen to answer well, and that is, the house now occupied as the "Martinier for Girls." The basement story is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and its roof arched, as is shewn in the longitudinal Section, the first story above the basement, is 21 feet high outside, or 19 feet clear under the beams inside : the upper story is also 21 feet high outside, surmounted with a parapet wall 2 feet high, and the roof of the nine Wards inside are carried up to the top of the parapet, giving a clear height inside the Wards under the beams of 21 feet, by thus carrying up the walls of the Wards two feet higher than the adjoining ones, an aperture may be left on each side of every beam, which will serve to ventilate the building in a superior manner, and the projection of the roof outside of the walls of these Wards, will serve to place under a leaden main pipe, to which branch pipes may be attached, that will convey water to every room in the building by means of force pumps from below.

I have not followed Major Fitzgerald's Plan in the arrangement of the Verandahs, for I am of opinion, that one single enclosed Verandah, 18 feet wide, will answer equally the purpose of two narrow Verandahs, 14 and 12 feet wide, in the keeping the Wards cool, for at "La Martinier" there are enclosed Verandahs, 16 feet wide, and I believe there are no cooler rooms in Calcutta than the School and bed-rooms of that Institution, which I had the pleasure of building ; at any rate, the expense of double Verandahs may at present be saved, and should it be thought requisite hereafter to have double Verandahs, they may easily be added without injury or disfigurement to the building. The baths and privies on each Plan I think I have made sufficiently large for the number of Patients proposed to be received, but in case they may be thought insufficient, mezzanine floors may be introduced between the height of each main story, as a height ten feet is abundant for all the purposes required for privies and baths, and the stone circular stairs will lead to them. I propose to fill up the external spaces or apertures in the basement with strong saul-wood railing, as being cheaper than teak-wood venetians.

In the detailed Estimates (which with your permission) I will submit, I have not made any deductions for "openings" in the brickwork, nor have I inserted any "Contingent Charge" as is done in the Estimate of Major Fitzgerald's, and I have priced the brickwork and flooring at one price, viz. 15 Rupees per hundred feet. I have not included stone flooring for the Wards, as it cannot be properly done for less than 50 Rupees per hundred feet, and that expense, at present, may be spared until the Funds raised are sufficient to allow it; nor have I Estimated for iron tanks, lead pipe, and wells for supplying water to the building, as I cannot determine to what extent it may be necessary for the purpose of the Hospital.

The following is a Statement of the quantity of brickwork contained in each Plan, compared with that of Major Fitzgerald's, by which the different quantities in each may be seen—

<i>Major Fitzgerald's Plan.</i>		<i>Plan No. 1.</i>		<i>Plan No. 2.</i>
	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.
In the Foundation,	22,201		61,216
,, Basement,	1,67,518	77,655	1,20,000
,, 1st and 2nd Floors,	1,73,200	1,53,099	1,17,702
Roofing,	39,765	1st. 1,50,862 2nd. 1,17,279	88,309
		Included as above.		
		4,02,684	4,98,895	3,87,227

The following is a statement of the different Estimates formed on Plans to accommodate different numbers of Patients, viz.

The Cost of a Building for 20 Patients.

On Major Fitzgerald's Plan,	..	..	..	..	37,021	8	1
Ditto ditto, 30 Patients,	..	..	..	..	42,376	1	2
Ditto ditto, 120 ditto,	..	..	..	..	97,778	0	0
Ditto, in my Plan, No. 1, 216 ditto,	..	..	..	..	1,13,843	0	0
Ditto No. 2, 384 ditto,	..	..	..	..	1,47,520	0	0

Stone floorings are included in those marked thus*. The dotted line or Plan No. 2 shows the outline of the extent of Plan No. 1, and the plans, elevations, and sections now submitted, I hope are sufficiently clear to explain and enable you to understand the general design of the Building.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. PARKER,

Now of the firm of Currie and Co.

CALCUTTA :
25th October, 1844.

No. II. b.

To F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

Medical College.

SIR,

In the letter that accompanied the two Plans sent to you yesterday, I omitted to state the amount of the Estimate for Building the Plan No. 1 without the second story above the basement, which I find to be Company's Rupees 96,000, and on this one floor one hundred and eighty-four patients may be accommodated, and if the second or upper story be built, the cost will be in addition Company's Rupees 51,520, making a total of Company's Rupees 1,47,520 for the whole Building, as shewn in the elevations and sections on Plan No. 1.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. PARKER.

CALCUTTA :
October 26th, 1844.

No. II. c.

To FREDK. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

Secretary Council of Education.

SIR,

Herewith we beg leave to forward you Plan* and Estimate of a Building for a Fever Hospital it is calculated to contain 336 Patients, and should it be found necessary hereafter to have it enlarged, additions can be made at each end with improvement to the general appearance of the whole. The lower story is raised 10 feet from the ground in order to keep it perfectly dry, and also that the lower apartments may be appropriated to the use of servants or any other suitable purpose.

* This Plan is
with Dr. Mouat.—
J. M.

We have not had sufficient time to enable us to prepare interior sections and other elevations, but should the Plan be approved, we will have much pleasure in preparing whatever may be wished for, and rendering every assistance in our power.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) BURN AND COMPANY.

CALCUTTA :
24th January, 1845.

No. II. $c_s(1)$

Detailed Estimate Expence of constructing a Fever Hospital, agreeable to the Plans submitted for the consideration of the Gentlemen of the Committee.

Foundation of 2 walls each	187	=	374
Ditto, .. 4 Do. ..	47	=	188
Ditto, .. 4 Do. ..	31	=	124
Ditto, .. 8 Do. ..	9	=	72
Ditto, .. 6 Do. ..	85	=	510
Ditto, .. 1 Do. ..			31
Ditto, .. 2 Do. ..	42	=	84
Ditto, .. 2 Do. ..	37	=	74
Ditto, .. 1 Do. ..			31
	1,488	×	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 10,416$ 0
Ditto, .. 2 Do. ..	43	=	86
Ditto, .. 1 Do. ..			30
	116	×	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 812$ 0
Ditto, .. 1 Do. ..	..		30
	30	×	$0\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 30$ 0
Ditto, .. 2 Do. ..	$103\frac{1}{2}$	=	207
Ditto, .. 4 Do. ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	=	10
Ditto, .. 2 Do. ..	49	=	98
Ditto, .. 4 Do. ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	=	10
	325	×	$7 \times 2 = 4,550$ 0
Ditto, .. 1 Do. ..	..		31
	31	×	$4 \times 2 = 248$ 0
Ditto, 4 Do. Backstairs, each	11		44
Plinth and Floor of Basement }	..		$9 \times 3 = 1,188$ 0
Story,	..		187
Ditto, 2 sides each,	..	$103\frac{1}{2}$	= 207
Ditto, 2 sides each,	..	49	= 98
Ditto, of 30 walls,	..	..	$1,488 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 29,760$ 0
Ditto, of 3 ditto,	..	..	$116 \times 3 \times 8 = 2,784$ 0
Ditto, of 1 ditto,	..	..	$30 \times 0\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 120$ 0
Ditto, of 12 ditto,	..	..	$325 \times 6 \times 8 = 15,600$ 0
Ditto, of 1 ditto,	..	..	$31 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 868$ 0
			89,666 6
Base of 2 Pillars each,	..	..	$4 \times 4 \times 10 = 320$ 0
Brick Steps,	..	..	$31 \times 21 \times 5 = 3,255$ 0

Arched Floor of Basement Story.

Floor of 8 Rooms each, ..	..	9	\times	9	\times	2	=	1,296	0
Ditto, 2 Do. ..	..	39	\times	12	\times	2	=	1,872	0
Ditto, 4 Do. ..	..	34	\times	9	\times	2	=	2,448	0
Ditto, 2 Do. ..	..	94	\times	12	\times	2	=	4,512	0
Ditto, 6 Do. ..	..	85	\times	20	\times	2	=	20,400	0
Foundation of 6 walls } each, under Do. ..	..	85	\times	$3\frac{1}{2}$	\times	2	=	3,570	0
Ditto, 6 walls as above, ..	..	85	\times	$2\frac{1}{2}$	\times	7	=	8,925	0
Floor of 2 rooms, ..	..	30	\times	20	\times	2	=	2,400	0
Foundation of 2 walls, ..	..	30	\times	$3\frac{1}{2}$	\times	2	=	420	0
Ditto, 2 walls above, ..	..	30	\times	$2\frac{1}{2}$	\times	7	=	1,050	0
Floor of 1 room, ..	..	40	\times	30	\times	2	=	2,400	0
Foundation of 2 walls, ..	40 =	80	\times	$3\frac{1}{2}$	\times	2	=	560	0
Ditto, 2 walls above, ..	40 =	80	\times	$2\frac{1}{2}$	\times	7	=	1,400	0
<hr/>									
		51,253	0	@	14/	/oo	7,175	6	9

No. II. c.⁽¹⁾—(Continued.)

Brought forward,	20,229	3	6
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Superstructure.

Lower Story, 30 walls,	$1,488 \times 2 \times 23\frac{1}{2} =$	69,936	0
Ditto, 3 Do.	$116 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2} =$	6,815	0
Ditto, 1 Do.	$30 \times 0\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2} =$	352	6
Ditto, between Pillars,	$18 \times 2 \times 23\frac{1}{2} =$	846	0
Ditto, 4 Backstairs each,	$1,809 =$	7,236	0
Masonry over the Architrave of } Carriage Porch,	$31 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} =$	271	3
		<hr/> 85,456	9 @ 14/ /oo
		11,963	15 0

2 Circular Pillars in Porch, each $19\frac{1}{4}$ feet and 3 feet in diameter,	38	6 @ 3/	115	8 0
2 Pilasters each $19\frac{1}{4}$ feet,	38	6 @ 8/	19	4 0

Roofing, including Wood Work.

6 Rooms each,	$85 \times 20 \times 1 =$	10,200	0
2 Ditto,	$31 \times 20 \times 1 =$	1,240	0
8 Ditto,	$9 \times 9 \times 1 =$	648	0
1 Ditto,	$35 \times 31 \times 1 =$	1,085	0
		<hr/> 13,173	0 @ 40/ /oo
Drains round the Building,	$386 \times 4 \times 1 =$	1,544	0 @ 14/ /oo
Roads in Portico,	$35 \times 31 \times 0 =$	1,085	0 @ 7/ 75 15 0
Chunar stones over step,		961	0 @ 10/ 600 10 0

Upper Story.

30 Walls,	$1,488 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2} =$	56,916	0
3 Ditto,	$116 \times 2 \times 25\frac{1}{2} =$	5,916	0
1 Ditto,	$30 \times 0\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2} =$	382	6
Masonry between Pillars } to Rooms over Porch,	$18 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2} =$	688	6
2 Brick Backstairs to roof each, 1,377		2,754	0
Masonry over the Architrave } of Verandah pillars,	$325 \times 4 \times 8 =$	10,400	0
Ditto ditto in Rooms,	$31 \times 2 \times 4 =$	248	0
Parapet,	$386 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} =$	1,447	6
Pediment on south-side,	$103\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4} =$	1,203	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto 2 ends, each 49 feet,	$98 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 5 =$	735	0
		<hr/> 80,690	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 15/ /oo
Inside Cornice, Staircase and Committee Room,		12,103	9 6
Outside Cornice,		252	0 @ 8/ 126 0 0
30 Circular Pillars of 40 feet and 5 feet in diameter,		386	0 @ 1/ 386 0 0
2 Ditto each 209 feet, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto,		1,200	0 @ 5/ 6,000 0 0
		41	6 @ 3/ 124 8 0

Roofing, including Wood Work.

1 of	$187 \times 111\frac{1}{2} \times 1 =$	20,850	6
2 of	$207 \times 8 \times 1 =$	1,656	0
2 of	$98 \times 8 \times 1 =$	784	0
1 of	$35 \times 31 \times 1 =$	1,085	0
		<hr/> 24,375	6 @ 40/
Capitals for 30 Pillars of Verandahs,		@ 16/	9,750 3 0
			480 0 0
		<hr/> 67,460	1 9
Carried over,		d	

No. II. c.—(Continued.)

Brought forward,	67,460	1	9
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Wood Work on Lower Story.

55 Pairs of Teak wood Venetians {	13-0 × 5-0	3,575	0						
19 Pairs of panel doors with door- frames each, {	13-3 × 5-0	1,258	9						
25 Ditto in Staircase and Apothe- caries' rooms, {	13-3 × 5-0 ..	..	1,656	3						
8 Ditto in Backstair, {	7-0 × 3-6 ..	..	196	0						
			6,686	0 @ 1/	..	6,686	0	0	0	
1 Saul wood Architrave over Carriage Pillars, {		..	34	0 @ 3/	..	102	0	0	0	
Cast Iron Rails for Verandah, Upper Story, {		..	140	0 @ 6/	..	840	0	0	0	
Saul wood double Architrave over Verandah Pillars, {		..	347	0 @ 5/	..	1,735	0	0	0	
Ditto in Porch Room Upper Story, {		..	35	0 @ 3/	..	105	0	0	0	
55 Pairs of Teak wood Venetians {	13-0 × 5-0 ..	..	3,575	0						
with Saul wood door-frame, {										
44 Ditto Panel Doors, ditto ditto, {	13-3 × 5-0 ..	..	2,915	0						
6 Ditto ditto ditto, {	7-0 × 3-6 ..	..	147	0						
7 Ditto Venetians for Committee Room each, {	13-0 × 5-0 ..	..	455	0						
			7,092	0 @ 1/	..	7,092	0	0	0	
7 Ditto Sashes, {	12-6 × 4-6 ..	..	393	9 @ /12 ..	..	295	5	0	0	
1 Teak wood Stair, 8 feet and 6 feet wide to 2nd floor, .. . . . {		..	..	..	..	2,000	0	0	0	
2 Paladian Windows for Committee Room each, {	13-0 × 12-0 ..	..	312	0 @ 1/4 ..	..	390	0	0	0	
2 Sashes for ditto, {	12-6 × 11-6 ..	..	287	6 @ /12 ..	..	215	10	0	0	
2 Lightening Conductors, .. . . . {	.. . . . ..	..	..	.. @ 75/	..	150	0	0	0	
			567	0	0					
Three more [Teak wood Floors,] same as the one above, {		..	@ 567/	1,701	0	0				
							..	2,268	0	0

Gallery.

4 Iron Brackets, .. . . . {	.. . . . ..	@ 20/	80	0	0					
Saul wood Architrave, .. . . . {	.. . . . ..	..	29	0	0					
9 Ditto Beams each, {	5½ = 496 ..	@ /8	24	12	0						
Teak wood Boarded Floor, {	29-0 × 4½ = 130½ ..	@ /12	97	14	0						
Ditto Panelling under ditto, {	130½ ..	@ /12	97	14	0						
Cast-iron Ornamental Railing, {	29 ..	@ 6/	174	0	0						
			503	8	0						
Other three similar, {	@ 503/8	1,510	8	0			..	2,014	0	0

Communication to Room over the Porch.

4 Saul wood Architraves each, .. . . . {	.. . . . ..	8 = 72 @ 2/	144	0	0						
3 Ditto Beams, .. . . . {	.. . . . ..	34 = 102 @ /12	76	8	0						
Teak wood Boarded Floor, {	34-0 × 15-3 = 510 ..	@ /12	382	8	0						
Panelling under ditto, .. . . . {	.. . . . ..	510 @ /12	382	8	0						
Cast-iron Ornamental Railing, {	9 ..	@ 6/	54	0	0			..	1,039	8	0
								..	719	11	0
47 Pairs of Teak wood {	.. . . . ..	7-0 × 3-6 = 1,151½ @ /10	..	..					25,652	2	0
Batten doors each, {											
								Total Co's. Rupees, ..	93,112	3	9

CALCUTTA :
24th January, 1845.

(Signed) BURN & CO.

No. III.

J. MORRIS, Esq.,
Clerk to the Municipal Committee.

DEAR SIR,

The enclosed are the notes which I have made on the Plans for a Fever Hospital respectively, with reference to my own.

Further explanation can be afforded of a much more satisfactory nature at the Meeting, which I shall be happy to attend and submit my Estimates on receiving notice of the same.

Your's faithfully,

(Signed) H. GOODWYN.

14th February.

No. III. a.

MR. PARKER'S PLANS.

Notes.

Mr. Parker's Plan No. 1, I imagine to be out of the question : its amount being $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs without the adaptation of water-works, or other necessary works.

So I will consider No. 2 by the same, the Roofs are wholly timber.

No provision is made against the rise of the damp to the Basement Floor beyond the height allowed, which is not enough to prevent the Lower Story from being affected.

No provision is made for supply of water to the Wards or Dispensary.

The Examination Room is deficient in space, the Council having specified "a Spacious Room." Mr. Parker's Plan gives 324 superficial feet of area for the above purpose and no room for the Surgeon attending the Hospital, enjoined by the Council as a necessary part of the Plan.

Mr. Parker's Dispensary has 568 feet of area.

And a single room of small dimensions for Apothecary. The Council required Room for two Clinical Clerks.

Mr. Parker's Lower Story under the Beams is 19 feet and the Upper 21.

I see no provision made for stair access to the Basement Floor from level of ground.

In my Estimate I have allowed for the support of the whole floor on cast-iron girders and the Upper Story roofed with wrought-iron trusses, the difference between which and the timber roof would be 7,000 Rupees.

My Estimate provides for a complete floor of Asphaltic Mastic, at an expense of 7,800 Rupees *extra*.

I have included in my Estimate the cost of pipes, pumps and cisterns for both stories at an expense of 11,600 Rupees.

My Examination Room is double the above area, or 648 superficial feet, with 450 feet of area for the Surgeon's Private Room.

My Dispensary is 648 interior space, and there are two Rooms of accommodation for 2 Clinical Clerks.

My Basement Floor is 22 feet under Beams, and the Upper 21 feet, with the additional ventilation from the slope of the Trussed Iron Roof.

(Signed) H. GOODWYN.

No. III. b.

BURN AND CO'S. PLAN.

Notes.

The Council specified that the Wards should not contain more than 20 Patients each. This Plan provides Wards for 28 each, thorough ventilation throughout not obtainable by this Plan from the situation of the Staircase, Apothecaries' Rooms, and Dispensary in the very centre, not a desirable arrangement.

Bath and Privy accommodation insufficient.

In each story provision is made for 168 Patients, and for whom there is only 324 superficial feet of Bath, and the same of Privy Room: access to the Privies is only through the end Ward, which is objectionable; there should be access for Patients by the Verandahs, and the Wards independently.

There is no specified Surgeon's Room or Dispensary, though the Rooms marked as "Apothecaries'" might be so appropriated.

Verandahs in many places are much too narrow, being only 9 feet wide.

No provision made for preventing damp floors to Basement Story beyond the height, which in Bengal does not offer impediment to the rise.

The whole of the floors and roofs are of timber.

No provision made for raising or supplying water, which for this extent of building, would cost 16,000 Rupees.

The rates for Masonry are too low I think for security.

Burn & Co.'s Estimate as follows :

Vaulting and superstructure of Lower Story at	14
Upper Story	15

Estimating Masonry at my rates, would make a difference of 7,000 Rs.

15 beds accommodated in my Plan in each Ward, 60 superficial feet for each Patient.

In my Plan, for 126 Patients on Lower Story, there is 792 superficial feet of Privy Room, and 1,008 of Bath, with access to both from spacious Verandahs.

The whole of the Verandahs in my Plan are 16 feet wide.

Asphalte throughout Basement Floor provided in my Estimate at an expense of 7,800 Rupees.

My Basement Floor is carried on cast-iron girders with vaulted intervals, and the upper roof wrought-iron trussed, with increased space for ventilation. Extra cost over timber being 7,000 Rupees.

Pipes, pumps and cisterns provided for by me at a cost of 11,600 Rupees for both stories.

My rates for vaulting,	16
Superstructure Lower Story,	15
Upper Story,	18
And these are moderate,	
There are, besides, nearly 5000 added to my Estimate for Contingencies.	

(Signed) H. GOODWYN.

No. IV.

Extract—Proceedings of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, Friday, 28th February, 1845.

IN CIRCULATION.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE UPON THE FEVER HOSPITAL AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman has the honour to circulate the Resolutions come to by the very small number of the Members of the Committee assembled this day, being only himself and Mr. Grant. It appeared to these Members to be necessary before proceeding finally to dispose of the Fund in the hands of the Committee, to circulate the Resolutions in order to obtain, as they hope, the approbation of the several absent Members of the Committee.

The Members present were of opinion that this specific undertaking by the Government of Bengal, to provide attendance and necessaries for the patients, which the Hospital to be erected from the Fund in the hands of the Committee may be capable of containing, and the circumstance of the benevolent and generous grant of Land by Baboo Muttyloll Seal, which leave the whole of the Fund at the disposal of the Committee applicable to the expense of Building only, place it without question, that, this is the most advantageous application of the Fund, with the view of carrying into effect the benevolent purposes of the Subscribers, and which therefore justify the Committee in applying it to the making an addition to the Hospital of the Medical College, rather than to the Native Hospital, to which, if the origin of the Subscription alone were considered, it would no doubt appear more natural to have appropriated it. The correspondence with the Medical College and the Secretary of the Native Hospital is herewith appended.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :
6th August, 1844.

J. P. GRANT,
Chairman.

No. IV. a.

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Kt.,
&c. &c.

MY DEAR SIR,

Medical College, 25th October 1843.

I have been told that you are President of the late Fever Hospital Committee, and that certain Funds belonging to that association are now lying idle. We are very much in want of a large Native Hospital at the Medical College, situated in the centre of the Native Town, and from the limited size of our present Hospital, are compelled to send away a large number of applicants suffering from Fever, Dysentery, and a variety of other severe and dangerous maladies. It has struck me that the design of the Fever Hospital Committee could be easily carried out, in the original spirit of those who subscribed towards the raising of the requisite funds : if you would therefore kindly permit me to wait upon you any morning

(except to-morrow) most convenient to yourself, I would do myself the honor of explaining these matters more in detail than can readily be done upon paper, and hope that I should succeed in proving to you the great want still existing in the Native Town, of such an establishment, for the treatment of Fever and other dangerous maladies. Trusting that you will pardon my thus intruding upon you.

I remain,

My dear Sir,
Very faithfully Your's,
(Signed) FRED. J. MOUAT.

No. IV. b.

No. 1036.

To F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

Secretary Medical College.

SIR,

With reference to your communication to me, of the 25th October 1843, stating that the Medical College are very much in want of a large Native Hospital, and that from the limited size of the present Medical College Hospital, that the officers of that Institution are compelled to send away a large number of applicants, suffering from Fever, Dysentery, and a variety of other severe and dangerous maladies, and that it has struck you that the design of the Fever Hospital Committee could be easily carried out in the original spirit of those who subscribed towards the raising of the requisite Funds, and requesting permission to wait upon me to explain the above matters more in detail, I have the honor to state, that the Fever Hospital Committee keeping in view their Report of the 7th December 1840, thought fit before entertaining any proposition for the disposal of the Funds in their hands, to ascertain from the Government their intention relative to the contribution the Government was disposed to make in aid of the private subscriptions obtained for the establishment of a Fever Hospital.

The answer of the Secretary to Government states that the Government might under more favourable circumstances have probably fulfilled the intention expressed of affording under certain conditions, the aid which might be required for the first foundation of the Fever Hospital, but that with reference to the present financial considerations, the Deputy Governor regrets that Government cannot incur any unavoidable expense, and such as may be defrayed by the Calcutta Community, and expresses the wish of His Honour, that the Funds of the Committee may be expended in such a way as they may deem most calculated to meet the views of the subscribers.

The Committee have also received from the Governors of the Native Hospital, an application of the same nature with yours, and are therefore desirous of ascertaining whether, if the money at their disposal were expended in the erection of a large Native Hospital or Fever Ward adjoining the Medical College, the Officers of that Institution would undertake to afford to the Patients, which such Ward might be capable of receiving, the requisite supplies of Provisions and Medicines, Medical and other attendance, necessary to their treatment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,
Chairman of the Committee.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

The 26th April, 1844.

No. IV. c.

No. 220.

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Kt.,
President, Fever Hospital Committee.

HONORABLE SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 1056, dated 26th April, respecting the establishment of a Fever Hospital or Ward attached to the Medical College, and in reply have the honor to inform you that the Medical Officers of the Institution will gladly afford every aid and attendance to the Patients of the Fever Hospital, and furnish it with clinical clerks, dressers and every description of Medical attendants, there being a House Surgeon and Resident Professor living in the College, and always prepared to afford assistance at any hour of the day or night.

With respect to the supply of Medicines and diet to the patients, the Council have not the power of granting them without a special reference to Government, which has been sent in, and the reply to which will be forwarded for your information, as soon as it reaches this Office.

The situation of the Medical College in the very centre of the Native Town, and the ample means possessed by it for affording constant and efficient assistance to the sick, renders it in the opinion of the Council, the most eligible locality for the establishment of a Fever Hospital; and in addition to this, the great advantages which it would afford to the Students of the Institution, in becoming familiar with the treatment of such fatal and formidable diseases, could not fail ultimately to be of much importance to the Native population at large, amongst whom they will have hereafter to practice, and introduce the blessings of European science and skill in the treatment of disease.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION :

The 8th May, 1844.

No. IV. d.

No. 343.

SIR J. P. GRANT, Kt.,
President to the Fever Hospital Committee.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to forward for your information the enclosed copy of a letter just received from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, stating that if the Funds now in the hands of the Fever Hospital Committee be expended in building a Hospital adjoining the Medical College, His Honor the Governor of Bengal will provide medicines and establishment for the same at the public expense.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION :

The 11th July, 1844.

No. IV. d.⁽¹⁾

No. 487.

FROM THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

SIR,

Dated Fort William : 8th July, 1844.

With reference to your Letter No. 219, dated the 18th May last, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor to inform you, that if the money now in the hands of the Fever Hospital Committee, be expended in the erection of a large Native Hospital, adjoining the Medical College, His Honor will undertake to provide at the Public charge such Establishment and Medicines as may be necessary for the support of the Institution.

I have &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary Council of Education.

No. IV. e.

No. 400.

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Kt.,

President Fever Hospital Committee.

HONORABLE SIR,

In continuation of my Letter No. 343, dated 11th July, I have the honor by direction of the Council of Education to inform you, that Baboo Mutty Loll Seal has magnificently presented to the Medical College, the slip of ground, extending from the East Gate of the College to College Street as a site for the proposed Fever Hospital, should the Funds for its erection be placed at the disposal of the College.

2nd. The value of this gift, with the generous and liberal spirit in which it has been bestowed, lead the Council to hope, that it will be an additional inducement to the Fever Hospital Committee to confer so great a boon upon the poorer inhabitants of this City, and upon an institution which has already been the instrument of much good, and whose power of conferring benefit will be considerably increased by the addition, to its present instructive establishment, of a Fever Hospital.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION :

(Signed) FRED J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

The 6th August, 1844.

No. IV. f.

No. 1086.

To F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary to the Council of Education.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you Copy of the Resolutions agreed to by the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements on this day, before whom I Letter dated 25th Oct. 1843, have laid your several Letters. So soon as the Plan is finally approved by the Council of Education and Municipal Committee, the " " 8th May, 1844; proved by the Council of Education and Municipal Committee, the " " 7th June, 1844; Funds at the credit of the latter in the hands of the Union Bank, " " 11th July, 1844; will be made applicable from time to time, to defray the expense " " 6th Aug. 1844, of the building in such manner as shall be thought most expedient.

I have the honour to be,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

6th August, 1844.

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

*Chairman of the Committee.*No. IV. f.⁽¹⁾*Extract—Proceedings of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements—Tuesday, the 6th August, 1844.*

1. Resolved—That the sum at the disposal of the Committee, amounting on the 1st July 1844, to Rs. 55,462 : 10 : 3, together with such further sums as may be collected, of the Subscriptions not yet paid in, amounting in all to Rupees 6,675 : 7 : 9, be appropriated to the erection of a Fever Hospital, on the ground, mentioned in the Letter under yesterday's date, to the Chairman from the Secretary to the Council of Education, given with so much liberality and beneficence as a site for the proposed Fever Hospital, adjoining the Medical College, by Baboo Mutty Loll Seal.

2. Resolved—That the Chairman be requested to send the above Resolution in circulation to the several absent Members of the Committee, with a request that they will signify their approbation of the same in writing, and that the Chairman do communicate to the absent Members, the summary of the reasons which have induced the Members of the Committee present, to come to the above Resolution.

3. Resolved—That a Copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary to the Council of Education, with a Copy of the Plan and Estimate of the Fever Hospital, framed by Major Fitzgerald, and contained in Appendix F. pages 177 to 180.

4. Resolved—That the Council of Education be requested to communicate with Major Fitzgerald on the subject of adopting the Plan, proposed by him for the large Hospital then contemplated, to the diminished Fund, which it is now in the power of the Committee, to appropriate to that object, keeping in view the possibility of the Committee being enabled by means of future subscriptions, to enlarge the building—and that the Council of Education be requested to communicate to the Chairman of this Committee, the result of their communication with Major Fitzgerald.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman.

No. IV. g.

No. 1057.

To R. STUART, M. D.,

Secretary Native Hospital.

SIR,

With reference to your Letter to my address, of the 21st March 1843, transmitting a Resolution passed by the Governors at the Native Hospital, requesting me to ascertain whether it would be consistent with the views of the Fever Hospital Committee, to apply the Funds in their hands for the erection of a Fever Hospital, to the erection of a Fever Ward attached to the Native Hospital, and my reply of the 23rd of that month, and the letter of the Clerk to the Committee, dated 7th April 1843, to your address, in which was transmitted Copy of a Resolution passed by the Committee at a Meeting held by them on the 5th April 1843, I have the honor to inform you, that the Committee submitted to the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the proposition of the Governors of the Native Hospital.

The answer of the Secretary to the Government, dated the 10th May 1843, states, that the Government might under more favourable circumstances have probably fulfilled the intention expressed of affording under certain conditions the aid, which might be required for the first foundation of the Fever Hospital, but that with reference to the present financial considerations, the Deputy Governor regrets that Government cannot incur any avoidable expense, and such as may be defrayed by the Calcutta community, and expresses the wish of His Honour, that the Funds of the Committee may be expended in such way as they may deem most calculated to meet the views of the Subscribers.

The Committee have also received an application from the Medical College, an application similar to that from the Governors of the Native Hospital, and, in order to enable them to decide upon the disposal of the Funds in their hands, so as to meet as far as possible, the views of the Subscribers, are desirous of ascertaining whether if the money at their disposal, were expended in the erection of a Fever Ward adjoining the Native Hospital, the Governors of that Institution would undertake to afford to the patients which such Ward might be capable of receiving the requisite supplies of provisions and medicines, Medical and other attendance, necessary to their treatment.

I have the honour to be,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

Sir,

26th April, 1844.

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Committee.

No. IV. h.

To THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements Committee,

&c. &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated 26th April 1844, in which, with reference to a Letter from the Governors of the Native Hospital, dated the 21st March 1843, requesting you to ascertain whether it would be consistent with the views of the Fever Hospital Committee to apply the funds in their hands to the erection of a Fever Ward at the Native Hospital, you state that you are now empowered by His Honour the Deputy Governor of Bengal to expend the Funds of the Fever Hospital Committee in such way as may be best calculated to meet the views of the Subscribers. You also

state that you have received from the Medical College an application similar to that from the Governors of the Native Hospital, and are now desirous of ascertaining, whether, if the money at the disposal of the Fever Hospital Committee, were expended in the erection of a Fever Ward adjoining the Native Hospital, the Governors of that Institution would undertake to afford to the patients, which such ward might be capable of receiving, the requisite supplies of provisions and medicines, Medical and other attendance necessary to their treatment.

In reply I am directed by the Governors of the Native Hospital to state that they, not being aware of the amount of Funds which the Fever Hospital Committee could place at their disposal, do not feel themselves in a position to give definite replies to the questions proposed to them. Should the amount however be sufficient for the purchase of land, building a Ward, and the other necessary charges attendant on keeping up the Ward in a state of efficiency, the Governors would with pleasure, undertake the management of such additional Ward.

I beg to apologize for the delay which has taken place in replying to your Letter, and in explanation beg to state, that after your Letter had returned from circulation, it was found necessary to re-circulate it with some additional information which the Superintendent of the Hospital was requested to furnish; moreover the subject being one of great importance, the papers were detained by some of the Governors for a longer period than usual.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. STUART, M. D.,

Secretary Native Hospital.

(True Extracts.)

J. MORRIS,

*Clerk to the Committee upon the Fever Hospital
and Municipal Improvements.*

No. V.

No. 2013.

To F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

Secretary to the Council of Education.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant, Chairman of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, to request you to be so good as to furnish the Committee with the amount of subscriptions obtained, and further contributions from Government, or otherwise, which may be expected in addition to the Fund in the Committee's hands, to enable him to lay before the Meeting, to be held on Friday next, the 28th instant, at 5 p. m., an account of the means available for the erection of the proposed Fever Hospital.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Committee.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

26th February, 1845.

No. VI.

No. 1163.

MR. J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Municipal and Fever Hospital Committee.

SIR,

In reply to your Letter of the 26th instant, I beg to state for the information of the Municipal Committee, that the amount subscribed for the proposed Fever Hospital, is 19,055 : 5 : 0,* and that I expect further contributions from private sources, but am not prepared to state what further assistance may be expected from Government, as this will depend in a great measure upon the Plan adopted by the Fever Hospital Committee, and its applicability to the demands which exist for extended accommodations in Epidemic outbreaks of the disease.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

No. VII.

No. 2014.

To F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary to the Council of Education.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant, the Chairman of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, to transmit to you the annexed Resolutions passed by the Committee, at their Meeting on the 28th ultimo.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Committee.

No. VII. a.

Extract—Proceedings of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements—Friday, the 28th February, 1845.

The Clerk of the Committee submits a statement of the Fever Hospital Funds, up to the 31st December 1844, amounting to Co's. Rupees 56,339 : 2 : 0 net, which, with the Rupees 19,055, subscriptions obtained by the Council of Education, makes an aggregate sum of Rupees* 75,394 : 2 : 0, available for the erection of the proposed Fever Hospital.

The Chairman brings to the notice of the Committee, that the Council of Education were requested by the 4th Resolution of the Committee, of the 6th August 1844, "to communicate with Major Fitzgerald on the subject of adopting the Plan proposed by him, for the large Hospital then contemplated, to the diminished Fund which it is now in the power of the Committee to appropriate to that object, keeping in view the possibility of the Committee,

* Now amounting to upwards of one Lakh of Rupees, April 1847.—J. M.

being enabled by means of future subscriptions to enlarge the building, and that the Council of Education be requested to communicate to the Chairman of this Committee, the result of their communication with Major Fitzgerald"—that a Plan by Captain Goodwyn, who has succeeded Major Fitzgerald, has been drawn at the desire of the Council of Education, and in communication with the Members of the Medical College, and has been received and circulated among the Members of the Committee by the Chairman, which is now upon the table, that he has also received from Dr. Strong, with the concurrence as he understands of the Secretary of the Council of Education, Plans of a Fever Hospital by Messrs. Burn and Co. and Mr. Parker, which he had submitted to Captain Goodwyn for his remarks, which remarks he had received and now submits with the said Plans to the Committee.

1st. Resolution—That this Committee approve of the Plan of a Fever Hospital by Captain Goodwyn, and if the Council of Education are prepared to adopt and will undertake the execution of the said Plan, with such curtailment as they and Captain Goodwyn may think expedient, with reference to the means at present available for the erection of such building, and to such further contribution from Government, or otherwise, as the Council of Education may, upon their own responsibility, consider themselves safe to reckon upon, the whole of the Funds in the Committee's hands, shall be at the disposal of the Council to be paid to them from time to time as the progress of the work requires.

2nd. Resolution—That a copy of the above Resolution and its preamble be transmitted to the Council of Education.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. MORRIS,
Clerk to the Committee.

No. VIII.

IN CIRCULATION.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE UPON THE FEVER HOSPITAL AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman has the pleasure to circulate the answer, which he received from Doctor Mouat, Secretary to the Council of Education, to the Chairman's Letter to him of the 16th ultimo, of which Letter a Copy is herewith sent. The Chairman congratulates the Committee upon the progress that appears to have been made in carrying into execution the Plan, so long since one of the great objects of the Committee, for the Establishment of a Fever Hospital under the immediate patronage of the Government of Bengal, with an undertaking so creditable to the present Government to maintain and support such Hospital in connection with the Medical College.

The Chairman requests the permission of the Committee, if they agree with him in approving of this measure, to make over the Funds now in the Union Bank, at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose of erecting a Fever Hospital, to the Council of Education, in trust for the purposes and with the guarantee mentioned in Dr. Mouat's Letter, especially stipulating that the Funds made over by this Committee to the Council of Education, shall be vested in Government Security.

The Chairman has the honour, by permission of Major Goodwyn and of the Council of Education, to circulate among the Members, Major Goodwyn's Design for the exterior and Plan for the interior of the proposed buildings, which he has no doubt will be highly approved by the Committee.

The Committee will observe that the Wards of the proposed Fever Hospital, are calculated to receive 350 patients at a time, capable at the average of 12 days for the duration

I concur with the Chairman and think that the fund now in the Union Bank should be mad over accordingly to the Education Committee in trust for the purpose specified.

J. GRANT.	
Ditto,	J. H. PATTON.
I cordially agree in the above advice.	
F. P. STRONG.	
Ditto,	R. COWASJEE.
Ditto,	A. ROGERS.
Certainly, R. S. THOMSON.	
	W. P. GRANT.
Ditto,	H. GOODWYN.

of treatment, in cases usually received in a Fever Hospital, of receiving in the course of a year about 10,500 patients.

It is explained to the Chairman that the lower story, is proposed to be vaulted for the circulation of air, and that the lowest Wards, for the reception of patients, will be 10 feet above the ground.

The expense of this Fever Hospital is estimated, at a trifle above one Lac of Rupees, which sum is already collected.

The Chairman particularly requests, that great care may be taken of the Plan, which he believes is the only Copy in existence.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

1st April, 1847.

No. VIII. a.

No. 4001.

To F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

Secretary to the Medical College and Council of Education.

SIR,

I beg to call your attention to my letters of the 26th April 1844, 30th May 1844, 6th August 1844, and 10th March 1845, relative to the placing at the disposal of the Council of Education the Funds in our hands for the purpose of erecting a Fever Hospital or Ward contiguous to the Medical College Hospital.

The Council of Education are aware that no answer has yet been received by our Committee, to enable us to make over the sum in our hands to the Council, for a purpose which it appears so desirable to carry into execution, without further delay.

If I do not receive such answer as may enable the Committee to do so, I shall take the opinion of the Committee upon the propriety of vesting in Government Security, the sum now in the Union Bank, amounting to Rupees 60,313 : 14 : 2.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

16th March, 1847.

*Chairman of the Committee for establishing
a Fever Hospital.*

No. VIII. b.

No. 437.

FROM THE SECRETARY COUNCIL OF EDUCATION,

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Kt.,

*Chairman of the Committee for the Establishment
of a Fever Hospital.*

HONORABLE SIR,

In reply to your Letter No. 4001, dated 16th March 1847, I have the honor
 26th April, 1844. by direction of the Council of Education, to state briefly the causes
 30th May, 1844. which have heretofore prevented the returning of a definite reply to
 6th August, 1844. your Letters noted in the margin.
 10th March, 1845.

You are aware from the correspondence which has already taken place upon the subject, that the Government has undertaken to maintain and support the Fever Hospital, in con-

nection with the Medical College, if the Funds in the possession of your Committee are devoted to that purpose.

The great expense of ground in the immediate vicinity of the Medical College, together with other circumstances connected with the expediency of increasing and removing that Institution to a more favorable locality, have caused the building of the Fever Hospital, to merge in the general question of constructing an entirely new Medical College, for which a very beautiful design has been furnished by Major Goodwyn, which I am permitted by that Officer to forward for the information and inspection of your Committee. In it provision has not only been made for a special Fever Hospital, but for a Male and Female General Hospital, &c. &c.

The whole of this question being at present under the consideration of Government, the Council are not in a position to return a definite reply to your communication at present.

The Funds recently collected by the Council of Education for building a Fever Hospital, amount already to Co's. Rs. 40,000, of which sum Rs. 2,472 were realized during the past year by interest from judicious investment—the greater part being now invested in Government Security. Should your Committee be disposed to make over in trust to the Council the Funds now in the Union Bank (Rs. 60,313 : 14 : 2), they will be happy to secure them in a similarly productive manner, and to guarantee not only that they shall be strictly devoted to the purposes for which they were collected, and that the structure shall be ornamental to the City, as well as constructed with every modern improvement advisable and practicable, but that the Council will spare no effort in their power, to cause the design to be carried into effect as early as possible—since they fully coincide in your opinion, as to the necessity of avoiding delay in adding so important and much needed an Institution to the existing means of relieving sickness and diminishing mortality in this great City.

I beg leave to solicit, that Major Goodwyn's Plan may be circulated with great care, and returned when no longer required.

I have the honour to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary Council of Education.

FORT WILLIAM :
30th March, 1847.

No. IX.

No. 4018.

To H. W. ABBOTT, Esq.,
Secretary to the Union Bank.

SIR,

I am requested by the Fever Hospital Committee, of which I have the honour to be the Chairman, to direct you to transfer, or pay over the Funds now in the Union Bank, to the Council of Education, on its application to you for those Funds, within any period thirty days after the date of this notice.

The circumstances which have led to this arrangement, you will see stated in the enclosed

* Letter No. 437, from F. J. Mouat, Esq., dated 30th March 1847, to the Honourable Sir J. P. Grant.

Letter from the Honourable Sir J. P. Grant, dated 16th March 1847, to F. J. Mouat, Esq., Secretary to the Council of Education.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :
14th April, 1847.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. P. GRANT,
*Chairman of the Committee upon the
Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements.*

No. X.

No. 4017.

To F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

Secretary to the Council of Education.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 437, dated 30th ultimo, stating briefly the causes which have hitherto prevented your returning a definite reply to my several communications to you upon the subject of the transfer of the Fever Hospital Funds, in the Committee's possession, to the Council of Education.

On the receipt of your above communication, I submitted it to the Committee, who, under the assurance of the Government having undertaken to maintain and support the Fever Hospital in connection with the Medical College, if the Funds in the possession of our Committee are devoted to that purpose, and the guarantee of the Council of Education that the Fever Hospital Funds at present in our possession, shall be strictly devoted to the purposes for which they were collected (viz. the erection and maintenance of a Fever Hospital), and that the structure shall be ornamental to the City as well as constructed with every modern improvement advisable and practicable, and that the Council will spare no effort in their power, to cause the design to be carried into effect as early as possible, agree with me in approving of the transfer of the Fever Hospital Funds in our possession and now lying in the Union Bank, to the Council of Education, in trust for the above purpose, but with the stipulation that those Funds be vested in Government Security, till they are required for the purposes of erecting the proposed Fever Hospital.

The Secretary of the Union Bank will accordingly be directed to make over, thirty days after the date of this Letter, the Fever Hospital Funds to the Council of Education on its application to the Union Bank; and the Clerk to the Committee will furnish you with the Fever Hospital Union Bank Book, together with the receipts of the uncollected Subscriptions.

I have the honour to return herewith in its tin case, the Plan of the proposed Fever Hospital and the new Medical College, transmitted with your Letter above cited.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

Chairman of the Committee upon the Fever

14th April, 1847.

Hospital and Municipal Improvements.

No. XI.

No. 613.

FROM THE SECRETARY COUNCIL OF EDUCATION,

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Kt.,

Fort William, April 23rd, 1847.

HONORABLE SIR,

In reply to your Letter No. 4017, dated 14th April 1847, I am directed by the Council of Education to inform you, that they will gladly accept the trust upon the terms mentioned, and spare no effort to procure a speedy and satisfactory fulfillment of the wishes of the Committee.

The Funds will be duly vested in Government Securities when realized.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

(True Copies.) *Secretary Council of Education.*

J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Committee upon Municipal Improvements, &c.

No. XII.

No. 1088.

To J. H. PATTON, Esq.,

Chief Magistrate of Calcutta.

SIR,

I had the honour, so far back as the 25th April last, to address you by Letter, stating that I should feel much obliged, if you could, without any departure from your official duty, furnish me with a Return of the number of Deaths daily reported to the Magistrates or Superintendent of Police, by the officers of Police, during the months of January, February, and March then last, and April then instant, ending the 30th of the said instant, April, in order to enable me to comply with the desire of the Committee expressed in their Resolution, come to at their then last Meeting on Monday, the 22nd then instant, that I should address a Letter to the Government, earnestly recalling its attention to the Plans proposed in the Report of the Committee on the suggestions of Colonel Forbes and others, for the improvement of the Drainage, Ventilation, and Salubrity of the Town of Calcutta—and on the 30th May, I had the honour to recall your attention to my said Letter, to which I had not then had the honour to receive an answer, stating that that circumstance delayed my complying with the direction of the Committee.

On the 4th June, you were kind enough to acknowledge the receipt of my said two Letters, and to express your regret, that the delay that had occurred in the preparation of the required statement, and your apprehension that a few days would still elapse—and on the 12th June you did me the honour to forward to me for submission to the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee, Copy of a communication from the Superintendent of Police, of that day's date, in which he states that the Returns of Deaths in this Town, were procured at the request of Dr. Stewart, the Superintendent of Vaccine, and were then with that Gentleman, who was drawing up a Report to Government on that subject, and that he had applied to Dr. Stewart, but that Gentleman stated that he could not then spare them for a few days.

Two months having since elapsed, I am induced to suppose that the matter has escaped the recollection either of the Superintendent or Dr. Stewart, and I therefore take the liberty of again soliciting to be furnished, for the important purposes I have above mentioned, with this Return.*

With much regret for the necessity of intruding upon your time, so repeatedly upon this matter,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Committee upon the Fever
Hospital and Municipal Improvements.

* For this Return,
see Appendix (1)
page 96-7, Papers
marked No. 52,
and No. 52, a.—
J. M.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

31st August, 1844.

No. XIII.

No. 1062.

Extract—Letter from the Secretary Medical College, Fort William, 17th April 1847, to the Secretary Fever Hospital Committee, transmitting the Papers marked No. XIV. and No. XIV. a. to No. XIV. z. inclusive.

"The returns have unfortunately not all been drawn up on the same system, nor have the same periods been adopted for the beginning and end of the year. This has arisen from circumstances over which I had no control, and which it is unnecessary to detail here. The dates and details of the returns could not now be rendered uniform without a considerable loss of time, while for the purposes required, I hope they will, in their present form, be found sufficient."

No. XIV.

Queries put by the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, to Doctor F. J. MOUAT, Secretary to the Medical College, and his Answers thereto.

The Committee being about to report to the Government of Bengal upon the Clinical Hospital attached to the Medical College, its constitution and the actual and probable future benefits which are, and will be derived from it, request you to have the goodness to return Answers to the following Queries :—

Query. 1. It is understood, that the conduct and affairs of the Hospital are generally under your Superintendence. The Committee beg to know whether this is so, and whether, in that capacity, you are able to afford them the necessary information to enable them to frame a Report upon the above subjects ?

Answer. As Secretary to the Medical College, and resident Officer of the Institution, the control of the internal economy of all its departments, Hospitals included, is, to a certain extent, vested in me, although I have no part of the duty of treating the sick, which is exclusively performed in their several departments by the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

The records and returns are all signed by me, and with the assistance of Mr. George Daly, the House Surgeon of the Male Hospital, I am able to afford the information required.

Q. 2. If they are mistaken in this supposition, they beg to know what other Gentleman they should apply to for such information ; or whether, if any of the particulars do not lie within your own knowledge, you can obtain from such other person or persons the information required ?

A. This question is already partially answered above. The Professors in immediate charge of the sick, who are Gentlemen of eminence and ability, can doubtless afford much interesting and valuable information upon all matters of detail connected with their duties : but it appears to me, that the data requisite for replying to these questions, can be obtained from the published and unpublished records of the Institution, which are under my immediate charge.

Q. 3. Is the Hospital based upon the principal of a General Hospital for the reception of all Medical and Surgical cases indiscriminately ?

A. There are two Hospitals attached to the Medical College, and situated within its walls : the one for Males, the other for Females.

The former is in every essential particular a General Hospital, for the admission of medical and surgical cases indiscriminately, with the exception of small-pox and contagious diseases.

The latter is an Obstetric, as well as a General Hospital for women and children.

Q. 4. The Committee request Returns of the number of Medical cases admitted into the Hospital during the 5 years last past, distinguishing the diseases ; the duration of treatment and the result ; whether of complete cure, of partial cure, when the patient has been discharged, and whether, upon his own application or upon the opinion of the Medical Officers, that further relief could not be afforded, and of fatal termination ?

A. Tables of the diseases occurring in the Medical College Hospital, have been published, with its annual reports ever since I joined the Institution in 1841. Those of medical cases

are marked A. B. C. D. I. J., (1) which distinguish the disease, and exhibit the results, in a tabular form. The arrangement and classification of diseases from 1841 to 1845, are according to the forms adopted by the Medical Board and followed in all Regimental and Civil Hospitals in Bengal and the N. W. Provinces. Since the latter date, I have preferred those published in the Reports of the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in England, as not only more complete, but likewise more valuable for statistical purposes, since they will admit hereafter of accurate comparison with the laborious and detailed results referred to, and enable us to construct Tables of Mortality for this country; for which trustworthy, accurate, and sufficiently extended data do not at present exist.

The medical and surgical cases are contained in the same tables, and I have not deemed it expedient to separate them, since the name of the disease at once indicates its nature, whether medical or surgical.

The average duration of time under treatment in all cases of every nature, is given in a separate table, marked K. (2)

Table J. (3) contains a list of all diseases treated in the Male and Female Hospitals.

Although not directly required by the query, I have also appended tables of the number of patients, Europeans and Natives, admitted during each month of the year, with the exact period in hospital of all the fatal cases, which I think will be found useful. These tables are marked L. M. N. O. P. Q. (4)

The great majority of the cases enumerated in the above-mentioned list, were either discharged, cured, or died. Some few left the hospital before their cure was completed, but in general, the opinion of the Medical Officer guided them.

*Q. 5. A similar Return of Surgical cases, with the like particulars—*mutatis mutandis*.*

*A. Has been answered above, the same remarks, *mutatis mutandis*, applying to the surgical cases, with the exception that some patients preferred leaving the hospital to submitting to surgical operation—a proceeding which is never resorted to without the full and free consent of the sufferers or their friends. In many instances they returned, having subsequently made up their minds to submit to surgical means of cure.*

Q. 6. The number and nature of Surgical operations performed, and the results?

A. The surgical operations performed and their results are contained in the tables marked R. S. T. U. V. (5) the two latter in their columns of remarks communicate a few particulars of the cases of most interest.

(1) Marked in
this Appendix as
No. XIV. *a.* to
No. XIV. *d.* in-
clusive, No. XIV.
i. and No. XIV. *ii.*

(2) Ditto, as No.
XIV. *j.*
(3) Ditto, as No.
XIV. *ii.*

(4) Ditto, as No.
XIV. *k.* to No.
XIV. *p.* inclusive.

(5) Ditto, as No.
XIV. *q.* to No.
XIV. *v.* inclusive.

Q. 7. Of what religious descriptions, and of what Countries, as Native Hindoos, Mussulmans, Jews or Christians, or Natives of Europe and America, do the patients applying for relief, usually consist—distinguishing Medical from Surgical cases, and also distinguishing such as voluntarily apply, from such as are sent in by the Magistrates or the Police, in cases of wounding or poisoning?

A. Persons of all religious denominations are admitted, Hindus, Mussulmans, Jews, Armenians, Chinese, and Native Christians.

The largest and most numerous class of patients consists of European seamen from the shipping in harbour, from the Sailors' Home, and from the various lodging-houses in town, (including French, American, &c.)

The Hindus stand second in regard to number: thirdly, the Mohammedans; and lastly, Native Portuguese Christians.

This arises from the Male Hospital being separated into nearly two equal divisions, one of which is assigned to Christian, and the other to Native patients. If there were more room, the latter would be by far the most numerous.

About 75 per cent. of the Europeans, are medical cases ; of Native patients the proportion of medical and surgical cases is nearly equal, this being the result of the inadequate accommodation afforded by the hospital, and not by any equality as to the relative occurrence of the two great classes of disease. There is one ward devoted to medical, and another of similar dimensions to surgical cases. I have no doubt that a much larger number of both would be admitted if the hospital could contain them, and certainly the preponderance, accommodation being adequate, would be of medical over purely surgical cases. Nearly all the admissions are voluntary applications for relief; those from accidents, wounds, poisoning, &c., sent in by the Police not being more than about five per cent. or 1 in 20.

Q. 8. Do the number of applicants for Medical relief exceed what the Hospital can receive, and by what average number ? and are Surgical cases received in preference to Medical ones, when there is not sufficient room for both ? and has this the effect of denying relief to many, and to what usual average number of Medical cases ?

A. Yes ; the number of applicants for relief by far exceeds the means of accommodation afforded by the hospital, in the proportion of at least 3 to 1. The average monthly admission of Native patients is about 75, whereas even in ordinary times of sickness, I have reason to believe that at least 200 beds, if not a larger number, would be occupied.

Severe cases only are admitted, all others being treated as out-patients.

There is no preference shewn to any particular classes of cases, so long as there is sufficient room to receive them ; except perhaps in regard to severe surgical cases, which are never rejected.

The plan pursued is, when beds are urgently required for severe or dangerous cases, to send out the slighter cases, medical or surgical, which have partially recovered under treatment, and treat them as out-patients, when this can be done without risk to the individual—*Cholera* cases are always received, and so are all others, when the symptoms are so urgent and dangerous as to require immediate and continued treatment.

Q. 9. Does the Hospital afford relief as a Dispensary to out-door patients by supplying medicine and advice or surgical assistance, in Medical and Surgical cases, or in either ?

A. To the Hospital is attached an out-door Dispensary, which affords surgical and medical relief to the extent noted in tables X. Y. Z. Z.² (6)

The total number of cases treated in each of the four years, during which records have been carefully kept, is as follows :—

1843	..	..	..	..	..	12,330
1844	..	..	..	..	..	10,307
1845	..	..	..	..	..	14,552
1846	..	..	..	..	..	19,203

Total, 56,392

(6) Marked in
this Appendix as
No. XIV. w. to No.
XIV. z. inclusive.

Table Z.³ (7) contains in addition, a statement of the number of applicants for relief, during each of the months of the two last years.

Q. 10. What proportion in number do the Hindoo applicants for relief in the Hospital, as in-door patients, in purely Medical cases, usually bear to the Mussulman and Christian ?

A. The Hindu applicants for medical relief, are about in the proportion of 3 to 1 to Mahomedans, and of 10 to 1 to Christians.

Q. 11. Do you find many Hindoo patients reluctant to remain in the Hospital to receive in-door relief ? and what precautions are taken to reconcile their receiving such relief with their

religious and customary prejudices, and with what degree of success are these precautions attended ?

A. Very seldom indeed ; in fact the description of persons who have any scruples about remaining in hospital, are Up-country high caste Brahmans, and their chief objection is connected with the cooking of their food. If this is done by an orthodox member of their own caste, they at once become reconciled.

The prejudices of caste are always carefully attended to, Hindu and Mussulman cooks and water-carriers being employed for each class of patients. Natives of the highest respectability have frequently been inmates of the hospital, such as Cloth Merchants, Mahajuns, Shroffs, &c. and so long as their particular prejudices respecting the cooking of their food are attended to, they are perfectly satisfied to remain until their cure is completed.

Q. 12. Are any, and what divisions, by separate wards, or partitions in the same ward, provided for the different sexes, different religions, and different castes, and for persons labouring under different afflictions, as Surgical, Medical, or Infectious ?

A. The Male and Female Hospitals are distinct, but the patients of either are not separated or classed according to caste : the only division which obtains in each, being that of Medical and Surgical Wards,—Hindus and Mahomedans are placed side by side without any complaint having ever been preferred of such proximity, so long as their cooking and drinking vessels are kept separate and they are permitted to take their meals independently, both of which are always allowed.

Separate returns of the cases treated in the Female Hospital, are contained in the tables marked F. G. and H.(8)

(8) Marked in
this Appendix as
No. XIV.*f.* to No.
XIV. *h.* inclusive.

Q. 13. Are the Students of the Medical College admitted to the bedside of the Patients, and in what number and under what regulations ? and are Clinical Lectures there delivered, and with what advantage to the Students ?

A. The following are the regulations under which Students of the Medical College, are admitted to the bedsides of the patients, for the purpose of performing the duties of Clinical Clerks and Dressers. The whole of the sections concerning the hospital rules are given.

SECTION XVIII.

1. The Hospital attached to the Medical College, is divided between the Professors of Surgery and Medicine. It consists of three Wards, capable of holding in all 112 beds. One Ward shall be given up entirely to each Professor, for the reception of Native Medical and Surgical cases, and the other for the European Patients be divided between them.

The Hospital shall be open for the reception of all Europeans, labouring under either severe medical disease or injury, who may apply for relief, or who may be sent in by the Police. The patients shall all be dieted according to the annexed diet roll, and the charge for the diet of each patient shall be for Europeans, four annas, and for Natives one anna per diem.

2. On the admission of a patient into hospital, he shall be sent to bed, his clothes shall be removed and taken care of, and he shall have a hospital dress of clean linen put on. He shall be immediately seen by the House Surgeon, who in cases of emergency shall prescribe, or otherwise wait until the daily visits of the Professor, which take place at half-past one o'clock, when the plan of treatment will be laid down. The disease shall be noted on a ticket, with the diet, date of admission, &c.

3. For the due observance of order and regularity in the hospital, a table of rules shall be hung up for the inspection of all the patients. The Native Patients and the European shall

receive the same degree of attention. Co.'s Rs. 500 per month, shall be allowed to cover the expenses of the Hospital.

4. The Professor of Medicine shall have six Clinical Clerks ; four of whom shall be Native students and two Europeans. These shall be selected in rotation from the students. The appointment shall be held for two months by each, and during this period all the Native and European Patients should be divided equally amongst them. The names of the Clinical Clerks will be noted on the entrance to the hospital ; and as each patient is admitted, he will be placed under the care of the student whose turn is next.

5. On the case being handed over to the Clinical Clerk, it will be his duty to take an account of the previous history, the present state of symptoms of the disease, &c. these will be noted down in his book. The treatment will then be ordered by the Professor which will likewise be written down, and from day to day as the case progresses towards recovery or fatal termination, the case is to be kept up ; so that each Clinical Clerk may be furnished with a valuable practical record of each individual case, which he can refer to on after occasions, and which may serve him as a guide when he enters on his own duties, as an independent practitioner.

The history of both the Native and European cases, is to be kept in detail in the same manner, the books examined, the Clinical Clerk's statement read at the bedside on the admission of each new case, and the books will be inspected every Saturday to ascertain that the cases are carefully kept, proper attention paid to the duly entering of the treatment, and the cases being written with neatness and attention to spelling.

6. Each Student will be shewn how to conduct an examination so as to form his diagnosis, and will be questioned as to the plan of treatment, and why he proposes such and such a course. The chief symptoms from diagnosis in each case will be pointed out, and the several varieties of any one disease occurring in hospital, and calling for different plans of treatment will be shewn, and the Clinical Clerk recommended to take three or four cases of the same disease, that he may be made conversant with differences as produced by age, habit, &c.

7. When the case terminates fatally the body will be examined by the Clinical Clerk before the Professor, the morbid changes noted, and the subject will be taken into the lecture room, and shewn to the assembled pupils, who will have the opportunity of observing the whole history of the case, and have admirable means for the study of pathology and morbid anatomy. This subject will never be lost sight of; for the illustration of the lectures, morbid specimens will constantly be brought to the notice of the pupils, or the disease illustrated as fully as can be, by the representation of plates on morbid anatomy.

8. Whencver the disease is so striking as to deserve preservation, the part will be removed and handed over to the Curator, who from the written history of the disease, will be able to make the preparation valuable and instructive.

9. That the students may be acquainted with the modus operandi of medicines, they will be frequently questioned in the hospital as to the effects of remedies, their doses, and how they are prepared. They will be required to see the medicines prepared, and frequently to compound them themselves.

10. A general register of all the cases admitted into hospital shall be kept, and available for statistical purposes. A summary of the hospital cases, &c. shall be drawn up every year for the Council of Education.

11. To enable the Students to have a knowledge of vaccination, a native vaccinator will attend one day in the week, and they will have the opportunity of performing the operation themselves, and observing the true character of the Jennerian Cow-pox.

12. In concluding this notice it may be stated, that the great aim will be to make all the lectures and instructions as practical as possible, and to give the students that knowledge which will enable them to make their own enquiries with ease, to form their own diagnosis

and determine on the plan of treatment, without having their mind confined by nosological arrangements, or by treating a disease according to its name, rather than by the general symptoms, period of disease, habits and strength of the patient.

13. Table of Diet for European Patients.

BREAKFAST.

<i>Full Diet.</i>	<i>Milk Diet.</i>	<i>Low Diet.</i>	<i>Spoon Diet.</i>
Tea $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Tea $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Tea $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Tea $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Bread 1 lb.	Bread 1 ounce.	Bread 8 ounces.	Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Butter 1 ounce.	Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ measure.
Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (2 dr.)	Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ measure.	Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ measure.	
Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ measure.			

DINNER.

<i>Full Diet.</i>	<i>Milk Diet.</i>	<i>Low Diet.</i>	<i>Spoon Diet.</i>
A pint of broth, with barley grains and onions, mutton 1 pound, salt $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, pepper for soup 1 drachm.	2 pints of milk with or without rice.	A pint of broth, 8 ounces of mutton or 1 chicken.	4 ounces of sago, with $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of sugar.

SUPPER.

<i>Full Diet.</i>	<i>Milk Diet.</i>	<i>Low Diet.</i>	<i>Spoon Diet.</i>
Tea $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Tea $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Tea $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Tea $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ measure.	Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ measure.	Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ measure.	Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ measure.

ARTICLES COMPOSING THE DIFFERENT HEADS OF DIET PER DIEM.

<i>Full.</i>	<i>Milk.</i>	<i>Low.</i>	<i>Spoon.</i>
Meat 1 pound.	Bread one pound.	Meat 8 ounces.	Bread 8 ounces.
Bread 1 pound.	Milk 2 pints.	Bread 8 ounces.	Sago 4 ounces.
Butter 1 ounce.	Ditto 1 measure for Tea.	Milk 1 measure.	Sugar $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Milk 1 measure.		Sugar 1 ounce.	Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sugar 1 ounce.	Sugar 1 ounce.	Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.	Milk 1 measure.
Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.	Tea $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.	Rice 2 ounces.	Rice 2 ounces.
Rice 2 ounces, 1 for congee.	Rice 2 ounces.	Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.	Firewood 2 seers.
Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.	Firewood 2 seers.	Onion 1 ounce.	
Onions 1 ounce for soup.		Pepper 1 drachm.	
Pepper 1 drachm for ditto.		Barley $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	
Barley $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce for ditto.		Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	
Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce for ditto.		Firewood 2 seers.	
Firewood 2 seers.			

Extras, such as Rice, Puddings, Eggs, Fish, Vegetables, Beefsteak, Mutton Chops, Beer, Wine, Jelly, Arrow-root, &c. when ordered.

TABLE OF DIET FOR NATIVE PATIENTS.

Hindus.	Mahomedans.
<i>Breakfast 8 A. M.</i>	<i>Breakfast 9 A. M.</i>
Rice 5 chittacks. Dholl 1 chittack.	Rice $3\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks. Dholl 1 chittack.
<i>Dinner 4 P. M.</i>	<i>Dinner 3 P. M.</i>
Rice 5 chittacks. Fish Curry and Vegetables.	Rice $3\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks. Meat Curry and Vegetables.
	<i>Supper 7 P. M.</i>
	Rice $3\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks. Meat Curry and Vegetables.

The Mahomedan patients get meat-curry three times a week, and fish-curry on the intermediate days. The extras are pigeons, curried or boiled, chuppatis or flour-cakes, &c. Those on milk diet have one seer of milk, with the usual allowance of rice made into congee or gruel, with one ounce of sugar. Those on spoon diet have four ounces of sago, with one ounce of sugar, and a pint of milk.

Each patient is allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of tobacco daily, and one seer of firewood for cooking.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

SECTION XIX.

1. The Surgical Hospital shall be under charge of the Professor of Surgery and open at all hours, day and night, for the reception of Europeans and Natives, who on admission shall be placed in their distinct wards, and immediately attended to by the "Dressers," and the House Surgeon.
2. All cases of importance shall be promptly reported to the Professor of Surgery, who will attend to render his advice, and to perform any operation that may be required, or to direct the treatment of such serious cases.
3. The current duties of the Hospital shall be performed by four of the senior students, who shall be elected "Dressers" in rotation every three months, two from the European, and two from the Native pupils.
4. The duty of the Dressers shall be the immediate charge and treatment of the patients under the direction of the Professor of Surgery; to take a history of each case on admission and to keep a daily journal of its progress, and the treatment pursued. The Dressers shall be responsible for the due administration of the medicines prescribed, for attention to the wants and comforts of the sick, and for the cleanliness and observance of good order in the wards under their charge.
5. The Professor shall visit the Hospital daily, at which visit the students of the senior class shall attend to witness the practice and to receive clinical instruction. The Dressers alone shall be permitted to take charge of cases, apply apparatus, &c. &c. The Professor shall select the most important and instructive cases under treatment, for the clinical lectures to be delivered every Friday.

6. The Dressers shall only be allowed to perform the very minor operations of Surgery (on the living subject) and those by express permission of the Professor alone : all operations of importance being performed by the Professor himself, in presence of the students.

7. The four "Dressers" shall be in attendance at the College Hospital all day, and one Dresser shall reside on the premises during the night, as well as the House Surgeon.

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

SECTION XX.

1. The Female Hospital is open for the reception of all the classes of women, European and Native born.

2. This Hospital contains Wards for medical and surgical cases, and a department especially devoted to Midwifery, and is capable of accommodating eighty Patients.

3. The whole shall be under the charge of the Professor of Midwifery.

4. Under the Professor of Midwifery shall be placed the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, who shall reside in the Hospital in the quarters appropriated for that purpose.

5. The resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon shall superintend the general arrangements of the Female Wards, the diet and clothing of the patients, and the administration of medicines ; he shall also take charge of cases on admission, and place them under the care of one of the Clinical Clerks, attending himself to the patient, and advising, if necessary, from the severity or urgency of the case. He shall consider himself especially responsible for the cases of labor, and watch their progress during parturition, although they may be in immediate charge of one of the Clinical Clerks, taking care that the patient is kept quiet, and free from every unnecessary intrusion or annoyance.

6. The resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon shall indent upon the Apothecary for such articles as he may require for the Hospital, receiving previously the counter-signature or order of the Professor.

7. In cases requiring immediate advice from the Professor in charge of the Hospital, the resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon shall send due notice to the former, and it shall be his duty to point out at the ordinary time of visit to that Officer, all new patients who have been admitted, to bring to his notice any peculiar circumstances connected with the cases already in Hospital, and to refer to him upon any subject connected with the management of the wards, which may need the advice and attention of his superior Officer or the College Council. The resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon shall see that the directions of the Professor in charge are obeyed.

8. The Clinical Clerks shall be selected from the senior students : they shall take charge of such cases as the Professor or the resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon may appoint. They shall enter in their books a report of these cases daily, and read it at the time of the visit, noting down the direction for treatment given by the Professor, and asking his advice, or that of the resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon, when they need further assistance.

9. They shall visit their patients at least twice daily, oftener if necessary.

10. In cases of labor, the Clinical Clerk in charge of the case, shall take care to be easily found when parturition begins, not absenting himself unnecessarily from home at the time when the labor is expected to come on. If possible it would be desirable that the student in charge of labor cases should reside almost entirely at the Hospital. When he is called to a labor case, he shall not leave it without placing another competent person in charge of the patient until delivery be completed, or until the House Surgeon shall tell him that he may safely depart.

11. He shall not act upon his own responsibility in any situation of the smallest difficulty, but at once consult the resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and if necessary, the Professor.

12. He shall treat the patients kindly, with due delicacy, and take care that the nurse and other attendants give the necessary assistance and medicines when required; any misconduct or negligence on the part of the servants or the patients under his immediate charge, he shall report to the resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who, if he thinks proper, will inform the Professor, but the Clinical Clerk shall on no account think himself entitled to give orders on these subjects himself, or dispute with the patients or servants.

13. It shall be the duty of the resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon to report to the Professor the behaviour of the Clinical Clerks should they misconduct themselves in any way.

14. Besides the Clerks, there shall be two students of the Secondary School attached to the Female Hospital, whose duty it will be to administer the medicines and dress the patients, write the prescriptions in Hindoo Stanee, and attend to the directions of the House Surgeon.

15. The establishment of Servants, &c. shall be as follows:—

- 3 Bearers.
- 2 Nurses.
- 1 Hindoo Cook.
- 1 Moslem ditto.
- 1 Bheestee.
- 1 Bhaury or Water Carrier.
- 2 Sweepers.
- 1 Matranee.

16. The diet roll of the general wards of the Female Hospital, shall be the same as in the Male.

17. The patients in the obstetric ward, shall, in lieu of Diet, receive two annas per diem; their food to be cooked if they choose it, by the Hospital Cook.

Clinical remarks are made at the bedside of the patients daily, in addition to which a regular clinical lecture, upon all the important medical and surgical diseases, is delivered once a week in the College Theatre.

The success with which they are attended, may be gathered from the results of the Medical College Examinations, and from the career of some of the Students who have entered the public service and been placed in charge of Government Dispensaries.

In fact efficient clinical instruction is the chief object of the Medical College Hospitals.

Q. 14. Is there any and what degree of reluctance expressed by the Patients to such admission of the Students, and to the making of their cases the subject of a Lecture?

A. No reluctance has ever been expressed or implied by patients of any class, to the free admission of the students to the hospitals at all times. On the contrary, the frequent intercourse between the students and patients, together with the interest taken by the former in each particular case committed to their charge, appears to have produced a general and grateful feeling of confidence on the part of the sick towards their attendants.

No patient has ever been known to object to his case being made the subject of clinical remarks.

Q. 15. Is there any Ward in the Hospital for cases in Midwifery?

A. There is a special ward attached to the Female Hospital for Midwifery cases, and all deliveries take place in separate apartments specially constructed for the purpose.

A brief and interesting statistical account of this department, drawn up by Professor

(9) See No. XIV. e. Stewart is appended, marked E. (9)
of this Appendix.

Q. 16. Has any progress been made, or is any now making, and with what prospect of success to the establishment of a Fever Ward or new Hospital upon the premises of the Medical College, and what number of Patients daily is it probable that such Hospital may be capable of receiving?

A. In October 1843, I addressed a letter* to the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant, stating that the Medical College was very much in want of a large Native Hospital, as the Officers of that Institution were compelled to send away numerous applicants, suffering from Fever, Dysentery, and a variety of other severe and dangerous maladies, and that it struck me that the design of the Fever Hospital Committee, could be easily carried out in the original spirit of those who subscribed towards raising the funds, by aiding in the erection of a hospital for the above mentioned purposes, to be attached to the Medical College.

The subjoined extracts from the annual Reports of the Medical College, for the last three years, will show what steps have since been taken in the matter.

In 1845 it is stated that "In the last annual Report it was mentioned, that a correspondence had been opened with the Fever Hospital Committee, upon the subject of expending their funds in establishing a central Fever Hospital, in connection with the Medical College. In reply to Dr. Mouat's Letter, Sir John Peter Grant, the President of the Committee, stated that as Government, under the circumstances of the present financial means of the Committee, were unwilling to incur any additional expense, such as might be defrayed by the Calcutta community, the Committee were desirous of ascertaining whether in the event of the Hospital being connected with the College, the Officers of that Institution would undertake to afford to the Patients the requisite supplies of provisions and medicines, medical and other attendance necessary to their treatment. All these conditions were at once complied with by Government and the Council of Education, and while the subject was under the consideration of the Committee, Baboo Mutty Loll Seal munificently presented a piece of ground, valued at 12,000 Rupees, in the immediate vicinity of the College, for the purpose of aiding to form the site of the proposed Hospital. As soon as this was announced to the Committee, the following Resolutions were adopted by that body, and communicated to the Council of Education ; viz.—

1st. Resolved—That the sum at the disposal of the Committee amounting on the 1st July 1844, to 55,462 : 10 : 3, together with such further sums as may be collected of the subscriptions not yet paid in, amounting in all to Rupees 6,675 : 7 : 9, be appropriated to the erection of a Fever Hospital on the ground mentioned in the letter under yesterday's date to the Chairman, from the Secretary to the Council of Education, given with so much liberality and beneficence, as a site for the proposed Fever Hospital adjoining the Medical College, by Muttyloll Seal.

2nd. Resolved—That the Chairman be requested to send the above Resolution in circulation to the several absent members of the Committee, with a request, that they will signify their approbation of the same in writing, and that the Chairman do communicate to the absent members, the summary of the reasons which have induced the members of the Committee present to come to the above Resolution.

3rd. Resolved—That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary to the Council of Education, with a copy of the plan and estimate of the Fever Hospital, framed by Major Fitzgerald, and contained in Appendix F. pages 177 to 180.

4th. Resolved—That the Council of Education be requested to communicate with Major Fitzgerald on the subject of adopting the plan proposed by him for the large Hospital then contemplated, to the diminished fund, which it is not in the power of the Committee to appropriate to that object, keeping in view the possibility of the Committee being enabled by means of future subscriptions to enlarge the building, and that the Council of Education be

* Supra page 13,
Paper marked No
IV. a.—J. M.

requested to communicate to the Chairman of the Committee, the result of their communication with Major Fitzgerald.

In addition to the above the Council of Education published an appeal to the community, soliciting additional funds. The following formed the introduction to the pamphlet referred to, which was composed chiefly of extracts from the valuable and voluminous published Reports of the Municipal Committee.

" Baboo Muttyloll Seal having munificently presented a piece of ground in the immediate vicinity of the Medical College for the purpose of aiding to form the site of a Fever Hospital, and the Fever Hospital Committee having in consequence promised to transfer their funds to the Council of Education, to carry out the original objects for which they were collected, it is deemed advisable to make a fresh appeal to the public upon so important a subject, to procure additional aid towards the accomplishment of an object of so much benefit and importance to the suffering poor of this great City. The Professors attached to the Medical College have volunteered to perform gratuitously the duty of affording aid to the sick of the proposed Hospital, which will become a part of the regular duties of those Officers and of their successors in the College.

The Government has likewise promised to maintain the requisite establishment, and afford all the medicine, diet, &c. that will be necessary. Under these circumstances, it only remains to procure sufficient funds to provide a Native General Hospital, worthy of the City, and commensurate with its wants; when a design which has been contemplated for some time past, by some of the most enlightened philanthropists in India, will be carried into effect without further delay. As the public may not at present be perfectly aware of the truly frightful ravages of Fever and similar diseases among the Native population of Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood, it is deemed advisable to present a brief abstract of the amount of sickness and mortality, with their causes, and the means of affording relief to the multitudes who now perish without any solace or succour.

The only Institutions existing at Calcutta and its vicinity, for the treatment of the diseases to which Natives, as well as Europeans, are subject, are the General Hospital, the Native Hospital, the Police Hospital, the Leper Asylum, the Male and Female Hospitals attached to the Medical College, and the Dispensaries situated in various parts of the City and its Suburbs. In none of these however, is special provision made for the in-door treatment of Fevers of various kinds occurring among Natives; and with the exception of the Police Hospital cases of Small-Pox, and all contagious diseases are carefully excluded.

The average amount of sickness existing in Calcutta, at all times and from every cause, in a fixed and floating population, which has been estimated at 300,000 persons, is 18,000, and of these at least one-fifth or about 3,000 persons, die before the end of each year from acute attacks of Fevers, or its numerous, dangerous, and fatal sequelæ, without adequate shelter, clothing, food, or medicine of any description.

Among the causes of this large amount of sickness, may be enumerated the improper unwholesome diet of the Natives generally, their scanty clothing, exposure to the sudden alternations of climate incidental to the country, sleeping in damp, confined, ill-ventilated huts, for the most part without any other protection from immediate contact with the soil, than a bed of mats or leaves, and exposure to the noxious exhalations surrounding them on every side from rank, decayed, luxuriant vegetation, putrefying animal matters, the poisonous mephytic gases issuing from sewers, wells, cesspools, foul drains, and burial grounds, and the malaria and miasmata ever present, and ever active in the work of destruction. The more dense and crowded the neighbourhood, and the more indigent its inhabitants, the greater is the intensity of disease, and the more fatal its results. In the immediate vicinity of Calcutta, the same causes of disease exist in a somewhat diminished degree, and to them are superad-

ded the baneful effects produced by the vicinity of the Salt Water Lake, and extensive paddy-fields. The mortality from small-pox alone, during its recent epidemic visitation, ascertained from the Police records, was in six months 2,856,* and this was but a very small proportion of those actually attacked by the pestilence, many of whom departed to their homes, and died by the road, scattering the seeds of the disease far and wide; while every Hospital and Dispensary, for some time subsequently, presented numerous victims of the secondary effects of the malady, disfigured, mutilated, and in many instances dying from these effects. For this the remedy afforded by Government, when the epidemic began to decline, was utterly inadequate and inefficient; few resorted to the Small-Pox Hospitals, and they made no impression upon the public mind. Had a Fever Hospital been in existence at the commencement of the outbreak, a very different result would have been exhibited. The urgent necessity that exists for the establishment of a Fever Hospital, the large amount of good that might be effected by it, the degree of unutterable and unheard of misery that it would alleviate, and the beneficial change that it would ultimately effect upon the general healthiness of Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, are so universally known and acknowledged, that it appears almost unnecessary to dwell at any greater length upon the subject, or cite the mass of valuable and heart-rending evidence of sickness and suffering, contained in the Report of the Fever Hospital Committee. It would afford relief to the poor Hindoos of every caste, poor Mussulmans, poor Christians, poor Jews, and the many indigent strangers in the City, who resort to it from all quarters to beg, or gain a livelihood by honest industry. It has been estimated upon accurate data, and from the evidence of some of the most gifted members of the Medical Profession in India, that a small Hospital, containing only 200 beds, would be capable of receiving and discharging 600 patients labouring under acute forms of Fever every month, or 7,200 patients in the year. If the Hospital should contain 300 beds, and a smaller one would be quite inadequate to the demands for assistance, the number relieved in a month would be 900, or in a year 10,800, a small proportion of the sick, but a large number of persons to be annually rescued from the certainty of death, and placed where each is within a reasonable hope of recovering, and where it is certain that the great majority will recover.

At the same time all classes of the clergy, cordially and zealously seconded the efforts of the Council, by preaching sermons upon the subject. Among them the Council are especially indebted to the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, who preached three sermons in behalf of the sick poor of the city, "The Most Rev. Dr. Carew, Archbishop of Edessa, Drs. Charles and Duff, and the Rev. Messrs. Boaz, Meiklejohn, and Leslie. The whole sum at present realized is more than Company's Rupees 21,000."

In 1846, it was mentioned that "during the past year the subscriptions for this great object have increased considerably, as will be seen by the following brief statement—

Total subscription,	34,038	7	9
Amount of subscription realized,	33,876	7	9
Outstanding,	162	0	0
	34,038	7	9

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
* January,	91	66
February,	240	215
March,	548	415
April,	493	263
May,	248	127
June,	108	42

Interest received from the Union Bank from the 15th October 1844 to

the 31st December 1845, 3 per cent.,	..	..	..	..	508	4	11	
Interest from other sources,	..	..	..	..	..	823	6	3
					1,331	11	2	

ABSTRACT.

Amount of subscriptions,	..	..	..	..	..	33,876	7	9	
Ditto of interest,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,331	11	2

Total Co's. Rs. 35,208 2 11

"The special thanks of the Council have been returned to all the donors, and were more particularly due to Rajah Sutto Churn Ghosal of Benares, who in addition to the munificent sums which he and his family have already contributed to charitable and benevolent purposes, presented the Fever Hospital with 10,000 Rupees.

"The amount realized by the new subscriptions together with that already collected by the Fever Hospital Committee, is amply sufficient to construct a building capable of containing nearly 300 sick.

"The plans and estimates have been submitted to Government sometime since, together with a proposal to purchase an additional piece of ground, so that the Council hope that this great city will not be much longer without so useful and necessary an Institution."

MEDICAL COLLEGE :

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

April 17th, 1847.

Secretary.

* Addition from
the last Report
printed since the
above was sent in.
13th May, 1847.—
F. J. M.

"The following* is a specification of the new Fever Hospital Funds, which have accumulated since the publication of the last Annual Report:

Amount of Subscriptions and Interest published in the last Report,	..	35,208	2	11
Amount of Subscriptions realized since,	..	2,863	0	0
Interest from various sources of Investment,	..	2,472	15	1
		40,544	2	0
Amount invested in Company's New 5 per cent. Loan,	..	38,500	0	0
Amount lent upon Interest of 6 per cent.,	..	1,800	0	0
Ditto, in the Union Bank,	..	66	3	9
Ditto, expended in levelling the ground presented by Baboo Mutty Loll				
Seal, lithographing 400 Receipts and 500 Circulars, &c.,	..	177	14	3
Total,	..	40,544	2	0

The erection of the Fever Hospital has been delayed by the general proposal of removing the College itself. Should this be found impracticable, the Council trust that the extension of the Institution in its present position, and building of the Fever Hospital, will be sanctioned by the Government at an early period."

MEDICAL COLLEGE :

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

May 13th, 1847.

Secretary.

No. XIV. a.

(A.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Medical College Hospital, under Professors JACKSON and RALEIGH, during the year 1841.*

		Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Professor Jackson.	Febris Intermittens Quotidiana,	3	36	39	39	39	0	0	
	Tertiana, ..	1	47	48	45	2	1		
	Remittens, ..	0	29	29	21	8	0		
	Continua Communis, ..	5	164	169	157	10	2		
	Pneumonia, ..	1	24	25	22	3	0		
	Bronchitis, ..	3	11	14	12	2	0		
	Peritonitis, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0		
	Gastritis, ..	0	5	5	5	0	0		
	Enteritis, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0		
	Hepatitis Acuta, ..	0	29	29	23	4	2		
	Chronica, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0		
	Splenitis, ..	2	26	28	23	4	1		
	Rheumatismus Acutus,	4	124	128	121	0	7		
	Chronicus, ..	5	60	65	63	0	2		
	Hæmoptysis, ..	0	2	2	0	2	0		
	Phthisis Pulmonalis, ..	0	9	9	0	9	0		
	Dysenteria Acuta,* ..	5	75	80	56	20	4		* Nearly all bad subjects, chiefly drunken Sailors.
	Chronica, ..	0	7	7	5	2	0		
Professor Raleigh.	Apoplexia,† ..	0	13	13	0	13	0		
	Paralysis, ..	2	6	8	8	0	0		
	Epilepsia, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0		
	Colica, ..	0	15	15	15	0	0		
	Cholera Morbus,‡ ..	0	164	164	101	61	2		
	Diarrœa, ..	6	22	28	21	6	1		
	Delirium Tremens, ..	2	36	38	29	9	0		
	Anasarca, ..	1	8	9	9	0	0		
	Ascites, ..	1	15	16	6	8	2		
	Professor Raleigh—Hydrocele,	1	8	9	9	0	0		
Professor Jackson.	Syphilis Primitiva, ..	5	37	42	38	0	4		
	Consecutiva, ..	0	9	9	9	0	0		
	Scorbutus, ..	0	6	6	5	1	0		
	Icterus, ..	0	3	3	2	1	0		
	Strictura Urethræ, ..	0	5	5	5	0	0		
	Hernia Humoralis, ..	1	4	5	5	0	0		
	Dysuria, ..	1	9	10	10	0	0		
	Aneurisma, ..	0	1	1	0	1	0		
	Elephantiasis, ..	1	11	12	11	1	0		
	Calculus Vesicæ, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0		
Professor Raleigh.	Cancer, ..	0	1	1	0	1	0		
	Sarcoma, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0		
	Hernia Inguinalis, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0		
	Strangulata, ..	0	5	5	5	0	0		
	Fistula in Ano, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0		
	Perineo, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0		
	Luxatio, ..	0	5	5	5	0	0		
	Vulnus Incisivum, ..	2	62	64	56	2	6		
	Contusum, ..	0	37	37	33	0	4		
	Contusio, ..	4	38	42	40	0	2		
MEDICAL COLLEGE:	Ambustio, ..	0	5	5	4	1	0		
	Ulcus, ..	6	43	49	41	2	6		
	Fractura, ..	2	11	13	9	2	2		
	Amputatio, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0		
	Morbi Oculorum, ..	0	5	5	4	0	1		
	Concussio Cerebri, ..	1	9	10	6	4	0		
	Total, ..	65	1,266	1,331	1,103	179	49		
									Two of the fatal cases were run over; the remaining two were injured by the falling of houses.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

No. XIV. b.

(B.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Medical College Hospital, from 1st May to 30th April, 1842-3.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Febris Intermittens, ..	1	49	50	50	0	0	
" Remittens, ..	0	18	18	17	1	0	
" Continua Communis, ..	2	65	67	64	3	0	
Typhus Mitior, ..	0	2	2	0	2	0	
Pneumonia, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Bronchitis, ..	0	11	11	10	0	1	
Pleuritis, ..	0	14	14	14	0	0	
Peritonitis, ..	0	2	2	1	1	0	
Hepatitis Acuta, ..	2	19	21	17	2	2	
" Chronica, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Splenitis, ..	1	42	43	27	12*	4	
Rheumatismus Acutus, ..	7	61	68	62	0	6	
" Chronicus, ..	2	38	40	37	0	3	
Cynanche Tonsillaris, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Hæmoptysis, ..	0	5	5	2	3	0	
Phthisis Pulmonalis, ..	0	11	11	0	11	0	
Dysenteria Acuta, ..	4	157	161	117	37†	7	
" Chronica, ..	0	16	16	11	3	2	
Apoplexia, ..	0	13	13	2	11‡	0	
Paralysis, ..	0	10	10	10	0	0	
Epilepsia, ..	0	11	11	11	0	0	
Colica, ..	0	10	10	10	0	0	
Cholera Morbus, ..	2	117	119	75	44§	0	
Diarrhoea, ..	1	15	16	14	0	2	
Delirium Tremens, ..	0	66	66	58	5	3	
Poisoning, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Anasarca, ..	0	10	10	8	2	2	
Erysipelas, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Ascites, ..	2	12	14	7	7	0	
Diabetes, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Hydrocele, ..	0	8	8	7	1	0	
Syphilis Primitiva, ..	4	78	82	72	0	12	
" Consecutiva, ..	0	9	9	8	0	1	
Scorbutus, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Icterus, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Strictura Urethræ, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Hernia Humoralis, ..	0	7	7	6	0	1	
Dysuria, ..	0	5	5	5	0	0	
Eneuresis, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Aneurisma, ..	0	2	2	0	2	0	
Scrofula, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Elephantiasis, ..	0	15	15	13	0	2	
Gangrena, ..	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Variola, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Cancer, ..	0	2	2	0	2	0	
Tetanus, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Hernia Inguinalis, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
" Strangulata, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Fistula in Ano, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
" Perineo, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Luxatio, ..	0	7	7	7	0	0	
Vulnus Incisivum, ..	6	34	40	36	0	4	
" Contusum, ..	4	43	47	41	0	6	
" Sclopitorum, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Contusio, ..	2	31	33	28	0	5	
Ambustio, ..	0	25	25	6	17||	2	
Ulcus, ..	6	49	55	45	0	10	
Fractura, ..	2	35	37	26	7||	4	
Morbi Oculorum, ..	1	7	8	8	0	0	
Concussio Cerebri, ..	0	7	7	3	4	0	
Total, ..	49	1,181	1,230	977	178	75	

|| All severe cases, 23 of the number occurred from an explosion of Gunpowder in the China Bazar.

¶ The fatal cases were fractures of the skull from falls and accidents, &c.

No. XIV. c.

(C.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male Hospital of the Medical College, from the 1st of May 1843 to the 30th of April 1844.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Febris Intermittens, ..	0	47	47	47	0	0	
" Remittens, ..	0	43	43	37	6	0	
" Continua Communis, ..	0	130	130	115	15	0	
Pneumonia, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Bronchitis, ..	1	16	17	17	0	0	
Pleuritis, ..	0	6	6	6	0	0	
Enteritis, ..	0	3	3	1	2	0	
Hepatitis Acuta, ..	2	15	17	13	4	0	
" Chronica, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Splenitis, ..	4	34	38	33	5	0	
Rheumatismus Acutus, ..	6	106	112	112	0	0	
" Chronicus, ..	3	32	35	35	0	0	
Hæmoptysis, ..	0	4	4	3	1	0	
Phthisis Pulmonalis, ..	0	12	12	0	12	0	
Dysenteria Acuta, ..	7	176	183	148	35	0	
" Chronica, ..	2	35	37	24	13	0	
Apoplexia, ..	0	7	7	0	7	0	
Paralysis, ..	0	13	13	13	0	0	
Epilepsia, ..	0	8	8	8	0	0	
Colica, ..	0	16	16	16	0	0	
Cholera Morbus, ..	0	169	169	104	65	0	
Diarrhoea, ..	2	43	45	45	0	0	
Delirium Tremens, ..	3	101	104	102	2	0	
Aneurisma, ..	2	0	2	0	2	0	
Anasarca, ..	0	8	8	8	0	0	
Erysipelas, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Ascites, ..	0	7	7	4	3	0	
Hydrocele, ..	1	21	22	22	0	0	
Syphylis Primitiva, ..	12	103	115	115	0	0	
" Consecutiva, ..	1	10	11	11	0	0	
Scorbutus, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Icterus, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Hernia Humoralis, ..	1	5	6	6	0	0	
Gonorrhœa, ..	0	20	20	20	0	0	
Dysuria, ..	0	6	6	6	0	0	
Scrofula, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Elephantiasis, ..	2	7	9	9	0	0	
Gangrena, ..	0	3	3	0	3	0	
Variola, ..	0	5	5	4	1	0	
Tetanus, ..	0	6	6	0	6	0	
Hernia Strangulata, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Tumores, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Psora et Herpes, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Luxatio, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Vulnus Incisum et Contusum, ..	10	120	130	129	1	0	
Contusio, ..	5	70	75	75	0	0	
Ambustio, ..	2	4	6	2	4	0	
Ulcus, ..	8	113	121	121	0	0	
Fractura, ..	4	26	30	30	0	0	
Morbi Oculorum, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Concussio Cerebri, ..	0	6	6	3	3	0	
Poisoning, ..	0	7	7	6	1	0	
Total, ..	78	1,598	1,676	1,485	191	0	

MEDICAL COLLEGE:

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

April, 1847.

Secretary.

No. XIV. d.

(D.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male Hospital of the Medical College, from the 1st of May 1844 to the 30th April 1845.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Febris Intermittens, ..	0	57	57	56	0	1	
,, Remittens, ..	0	34	34	31	3	0	
,, Continua Communis, ..	0	94	94	88	4	2	
Pneumonia, ..	0	13	13	11	1	1	
Anasarca, ..	0	15	15	15	0	0	
Ascites, ..	0	11	11	4	5 ^a	2	
Enteritis, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hepatitis Acuta, ..	0	11	11	8	2	1	
,, Chronica, ..	0	2	2	0	0	2	
Splenitis, ..	0	41	41	30	3	8	
Rheumatismus Acutus, ..	0	74	74	64	0	10	
,, Chronicus, ..	0	45	45	39	0	6	
Haemoptysis, ..	0	2	2	1	0	1	
Phthisis Pulmonalis, ..	0	15	15	0	15 ^b	0	
Dysenteria Acuta, ..	0	132	132	105	16 ^c	11	
,, Chronica, ..	0	53	53	31	18	4	
Apoplexia, ..	0	8	8	0	8 ^d	0	
Paralysis, ..	0	9	9	7	0	2	
Epilepsia, ..	0	5	5	4	0	1	
Colica, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Cholera Spasmodica, ..	0	124	124	70	48 ^e	6	
Diarrhoea, ..	0	25	25	25	0	0	
Delirium Tremens, ..	0	65	65	60	0	5	
Aneurisma, ..	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Erysipelas, ..	0	2	2	1	0	1	
Hydrocele, ..	0	24	24	20	0	4	
Syphilis Primitiva, ..	0	97	97	90	0	7	
,, Consecutiva, ..	0	13	13	12	0	1	
Scorbutus, ..	0	7	7	7	0	0	
Icterus, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Gonorrhœa, ..	0	15	15	12	0	3	
Dysuria, ..	0	8	8	8	0	0	
Serofula, ..	0	3	3	2	1	0	
Elephantiasis, ..	0	6	6	4	0	2	
Gangrena, ..	0	8	8	4	2	2	
Variola, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tetanus, ..	0	7	7	1	6 ^f	0	
Hernia Strangulata, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tumores, ..	0	2	2	0	0	2	
Psora et Herpes, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Luxatio, ..	0	8	8	6	0	2	
Vulnus Incisum et Contusum, ..	0	89	89	81	4 ^g	4	
Contusio, ..	0	43	43	41	0	2	
Ambustio, ..	0	7	7	6	1 ^h	0	
Ulcus, ..	0	61	61	59	0	2	
Fractura, ..	0	30	30	22	0	8	
Concussio Cerebri, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Poisoning, ..	0	10	10	10	0	0	
Chorea, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Morbi Oculorum, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Total, ..	0	1,287	1,297	1,046	137	104	

MEDICAL COLLEGE:

April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

No. XIV. e.

(E.) *Statistical History of the Female Hospital.**(The Midwifery Ward was opened in January 1841.)*

Since that time the number of women admitted for delivery has been 244, viz.—

In 1841, ..	..	..	..	..	..	30
1842, ..	..	..	..	..	..	41
1843, ..	..	..	..	..	..	37
1844, ..	..	..	..	..	..	35
1845, ..	..	..	..	..	..	47
1846, ..	..	..	..	..	..	48

January and February 1847, 6—exhibiting an average of
39 cases per annum.

Of the above 244 cases, the following Table shows the classification of Labors :—

Natural.	Premature.	Tedious.	Laborious.	Preternatural.	Complicated.	Twins.
171	31	7	14	12	6	3

The following were the castes of Patients :—Hindus 167, Mahomedans 45, Christians 32.

THE AGES OF THE MOTHERS WERE—

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Æt. 15 Years, ..	2	24 Years,	33	33 Years,	0
16	0	25 ..	39	34 ..	9
17	2	26 ..	17	35 ..	12
18	7	27 ..	17	36 ..	3
19	2	28 ..	8	37 ..	0
20	28	29 ..	2	38 ..	3
21	3	30 ..	37	39 ..	0
22	16	31 ..	0	40 ..	5
23	7	32 ..	2	42 ..	1

The record of the children's "sex" gives 89 males to 80 females born alive.

In the classified table of labors, the term "Natural" labor has been used in a somewhat wider sense than authorized by Denman, since a majority of the cases actually exceeded 24 hours in duration, but were otherwise easy and natural in their progress. Of those of this class delivered in Hospital in the regular course, having been admitted some days or weeks previously, it is gratifying to state that not one died from puerperal fever of any sort, although several died soon after delivery from the effects of pre-existing disease.

Of the cases set down as "Premature," many were in fact abortions, occurring at an early stage of pregnancy; either in consequence of accident, or disease, or design. Many if not all of these cases were attended with violent and dangerous symptoms, and the lessons derived from such examples have been of great value and importance to the pupils.

In the class of "Difficult" labors, including tedious and laborious, there will be found a very remarkable disproportion as regards number, and I regret to say a very lamentable want

of success in our instrumental practice, if compared with other Institutions in Europe. Yet to account for this it may be sufficient to mention, that all the cases of difficult labor treated in Hospital, with but few exceptions, were brought into the wards during parturition and at an advanced stage thereof, and often from a distance either by the Police or the despairing relatives of the patients, as a last chance of life, after being subjected for hours, perhaps days, to the meddlesome and unskilful handling of ignorant native midwives, and when but little hope of success attended any treatment.

The following is a brief detail of the symptoms, treatment, and termination of each of these cases as they occurred :—

Case 1. *Tedious*—powerless, from long duration of labor, (upwards of three days,) the forceps was used. Both mother and child recovered.

Case 2. Under exactly similar circumstances, the forceps was applied. Mother died.

Case 3. *Laborious*—from distortion of pelvis. Head long arrested in the cavity, forceps used. Mother recovered.

Case 4. *Tedious*—from inefficient and partial uterine action, five days in labor, roughly handled, passages dry and inflamed, forceps used. Died next day.

Case 5. Had been 36 hours in labor before admission, incipient inflammation of os uteri and passages. V. S. and Solution Antim. Tart. employed; subsequently the forceps. Mother died.

Case 6. *Laborious*—from inefficient uterine action after two days in labor and most meddlesome handling, forceps used. Mother died.

Case 7. *Tedious*—from great exhaustion and atony of the womb, 48 hours in labor, forceps used. Died.

Case 8. *Laborious*—from irregular action, opiates, afterwards the forceps. Recovered.

Case 9. Several days in labor, passages hot, dry, and inflamed from rough handling, opiates and Tartar Emetic Solution, forceps used. Died.

Case 10. *Laborious*—from pressure of an enormous hydrocephalic head for four or five days, perforated and extracted by crotchet. Recovered.

Case 11. *Laborious*—from size of child's head in a small pelvis, forceps used. Died.

Case 12. *Laborious*—head retained in utero, the body having been dragged away by the midwife before admission, great exhaustion and putrid discharge, head extracted by crotchet. Died.

Case 13. *Tedious*—exhaustion from seven days' labor, forceps used. Died.

Case 14. Rigid os, and perineum. V. S. and Solution Antim. Tart. for hours, afterwards forceps used. Died.

Case 15. *Tedious*—from rigidity of passages and irregularity of uterine action. V. S. Solution Antim. Tart. and Laudanum at first, afterwards Ergot of Rye. Child and mother saved.

Case 16. *Tedious*—from want of power in a feeble subject, forceps used. Child and mother recovered.

Case 17. *Tedious*—from similar causes, in a better constitution, Ergot used. Recovered.

Case 18. *Tedious*—from exhaustion by previous illness, want, and misery. Delivery completed at the end of 40 hours naturally, but mother died in a few hours after.

Case 19. Said to have been 12 days in labor. Uterine action quite suspended, head resting on the perineum; delivered by the forceps, mother died one hour after from exhaustion. On autopsy uterus found to be scirrhoue and perfectly powerless.

Case 20. *Laborious*—from rigidity of os induced by rough manipulation. V. S. Tartar Emetic Solution and Laudanum, forceps used. Recovered.

Case 21. *Tedious*—from want of power. Ergot of Rye, delivery natural after end of 48 hours. Recovered.

Thus it appears that out of 14 cases in which the forceps was employed, only four recovered.

In the third class, viz. "Preternatural" labors or cross-births, there has been much better success, notwithstanding the existence of the same causes to thwart the best endeavours in our power to render aid usefully.

Of the 12 cases recorded, six were *arm* or shoulder presentations, four were *breech* presentations, and two were *footling* cases.

Of the first named six cases, two occurred among the inmates of the Hospital, and four were brought into Hospital after having been subjected to most injurious treatment, from traction of the arm, by the midwives, who thus converted them into most difficult cases. In five of the cases, the operation of *turning* was performed, with perfect success as far as regarded the life of the mother.

In one case "spontaneous evolution" occurred, and the mother recovered. Two children only were born alive, one died from asphyxia in the birth, and four were more or less putrid when born.

In the fourth class, that of "Complex" labors, six cases have occurred.

Of these, two were cases of *hemorrhage* after delivery from irregular contraction or atonic condition of the womb, both recovered. Two cases of hemorrhage arose from retained placenta, of which one died. One case of placenta *prævia* recovered, and one was a very unusual case of complication with a polypus tumor from the cervix uteri.

In the three (3) twin cases nothing remarkable occurred; all the mothers recovered; only two of the children lived, though all were born alive, two were premature.

Return of Admissions of General Cases in the Female Hospital, from the year 1841 to 1846, inclusive.

MONTHS.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
January,	22	25	20	29	20	33
February,	25	27	27	28	28	41
March,	31	28	24	39	21	45
April,	24	24	26	29	28	33
May,	22	33	31	20	31	41
June,	23	27	22	21	31	38
July,	21	33	35	25	39	40
August,	41	35	33	28	40	41
September,	32	41	28	27	39	39
October,	24	29	24	43	31	41
November,	28	27	30	24	31	34
December,	23	22	22	22	27	31
Total,	316	351	322	335	366	457

As regards the internal management of the Hospital, it remains to state that the average number of patients does not exceed 24, though there is accommodation for three times the number. The diet and clothing is most carefully superintended by the Nuns, whom His Grace the Archbishop Carew has provided for this Christian and charitable office; the resident medical graduate, and two pupils are always in attendance at each case, and conduct the labor entirely: an European nurse and two native ayahs live in the Hospital.

It is matter of surprise that with all these inducements, and appliances, the resort to the Hospital does not increase, and that the charitable views of its founders are but so scantily fulfilled.

On the other hand, as an Educational Institution, notwithstanding the fewness of the patients, it certainly has proved highly successful, and its reputation among the natives, as I have good reason to know, is very great. I could have added about a dozen cases of Difficult and Instrumental labor occurring in different parts of the town to which I have been called by different pupils of the College, who had been summoned by their acquaintances or friends in the moment of alarm.

What has been set forth above, although *statistically* of little value, is sufficient to prove the extreme importance of the study of Midwifery, and the necessity of maintaining in efficiency a practical school for its acquirement in connection with the Medical College.

From what I have myself seen for more than 20 years of the out-door practice of Midwifery among natives of India, I am quite convinced that little good could arise from allowing our students—while yet *students*—to attend cases at their homes, as is done at University College in London, under the superintendence of the Professor. More will be learned by being simply present during one well-conducted case in Hospital, than by attendance on a dozen at their homes;—and so far as the great requisites for an accoucheur, viz. composure of mind and manner, steadiness of purpose, and expertness of hand in dangerous cases are acquirable by practice, the attainment of these qualifications seems to me utterly impossible in the filthy, smoky, and crowded hovels, to the straw of which the unfortunate Bengallee females are condemned, by native usage, in the hour of suffering.

MEDICAL COLLEGE :
20th March, 1847.

D. STEWART, M. D.,
Professor.

No. XIV. f.

(F.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Female Hospital of the Medical College, for the year 1842-43.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Febris Intermittens, ..	0	6	6	6	0	0	
,, Continua Communis, ..	1	12	13	12	1	0	
,, Remittens, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Bronchitis, ..	0	7	7	7	0	0	
Peritonitis, ..	0	6	6	6	0	0	
Splenitis, ..	2	11	13	10	2	1	
Hepatitis Acuta, ..	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Rheumatismus Acutus, Chronicus, ..	4	11	15	14	0	1	
Phthisis Pulmonalis, ..	0	2	2	0	2	0	
Dysenteria Acuta, ..	0	17	17	13	3	1	
,, Chronicaria, ..	0	6	6	5	1	0	
Apoplexia, ..	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Colica, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Cholera Morbus, ..	0	26	26	15	11	0	
Diarrhoea, ..	0	7	7	7	0	0	
Leucorrhœa ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Ascites, ..	1	4	5	5	0	0	
Diabetes, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Menorrhagia, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Erysipelas, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Hæmorrhoids, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Syphilis Primitiva, ..	7	24	31	28	0	3	
,, Consecutiva, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Dysuria, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Cancer Uteri, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Paralysis, ..	0	2	2	1	0	1	
Vulnus Incisum, ..	0	13	13	13	0	0	
,, Contusum, ..	0	11	11	10	0	1	
Ambustio, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Ulcus, ..	4	9	13	11	0	2	
Fistula in Ano, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Fractura, ..	1	12	13	10	2a	1	a The fatal cases were fractures of the skull and ribs in aged women, who were run over by Carriages.
Morbi Cutis, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
,, Oculorum, ..	0	5	5	5	0	0	
Concussio Cerebri, ..	0	3	3	0	3b	0	b All occurring in aged women from accidents in the streets.
Abortio, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Poisoning, ..	0	5	5	4	0	1	
Parturitio, ..	11	41	52	43	0	9	
Total, ..	33	281	314	266	27	21	

MEDICAL COLLEGE :

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

April, 1847.

Secretary.

No. XIV. g.

(G.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Female Hospital of the Medical College, from 1st May 1843 to 30th April 1844.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Febris Intermittens, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
.. Continua Communis, ..	0	28	28	26	0	2	
.. Remittens, ..	0	14	14	10	4	0	
Bronchitis, ..	0	7	7	7	0	0	
Peritonitis, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Splenitis, ..	1	7	8	5	1	2	
Rheumatismus Acutus,	1	30	31	25	0	6	
Chronicus, ..	0	10	10	8	0	2	
Phthisis Pulmonalis, ..	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Dysenteria Acuta, ..	1	33	34	24	8	2	
Chronica, ..	0	8	8	3	3	2	
Epilepsia, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Colica, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Cholera Morbus, ..	0	28	28	19	9	0	
Diarrhoea, ..	0	6	6	6	0	0	
Ascites, ..	0	4	4	3	1	0	
Menorrhagia, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Erysipelas, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Hæmorrhoids, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Syphilis Primitiva, ..	3	49	52	48	0	4	
Variola, ..	0	4	4	1	3	0	
Cancer Uteri, ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Paralysis, ..	1	3	4	3	1	0	
Vulnus Incisum et Contusum, ..	1	39	40	36	1	3	
Ulcus, ..	2	12	14	11	0	3	
Fractura, ..	1	6	7	7	0	0	
Concussio Cerebri, ..	0	4	4	1	3	0	
Abortio, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Parturitio, ..	9	48	57	45	0	12	
Poisoning, ..	1	7	8	7	1	0	
Total, ..	21	368	389	315	36	38	

MEDICAL COLLEGE:

April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

No. XIV. h.

(H.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Female Hospital of the Medical College, from the 1st May 1844 to the 30th April, 1845.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Febris Intermittens, ...	0	9	9	9	0	0	
,, Continua Communis, ...	2	25	27	26	1	0	
,, Remittens, ...	0	7	7	6	1	0	
Bronchitis, ...	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Peritonitis, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Splenitis, ...	2	10	12	9	3	0	
Rheumatismus Acutus,	6	19	25	23	0	2	
Chronicus, ...	2	10	12	11	0	1	
Phthisis Pulmonalis, ...	0	3	3	0	3	0	
Dysenteria Acuta, ...	2	27	29	19	7	2	
Chronica, ...	2	13	15	9	6	0	
Morbi Oculorum, ...	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Ambustio, ...	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Cholera Morbus, ...	0	19	19	11	8	0	
Diarrhoea, ...	0	8	8	8	0	0	
Ascites, ...	0	10	10	7	3	0	
Menorrhagia, ...	0	3	3	3	0	0	
Leucorrhœa, ...	0	5	5	5	0	0	
Menorrhœa, ...	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Haemorrhoids, ...	0	4	4	4	0	0	
Syphilis Primitiva, ...	4	47	51	47	0	4	
Luxatio, ...	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Tetanus, ...	0	2	2	1	1	0	
Paralysis, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vulnus Incisum et Contusum,	3	25	28	26	0	2	
Ulcus, ...	3	22	25	25	0	0	
Fractura, ...	0	8	8	6	1	1	
Concussio Cerebri, ...	0	2	2	2	0	0	
Abortio, ...	0	7	7	5	2	0	
Parturitio, ...	12	37	49	41	2	6	
Poisoning, ...	0	6	6	6	0	0	
Prolapsus Uteri, ...	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Phlegmasia Dolens, ...	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Carcinoma, ...	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Total, ...	38	342	380	322	38	20	

MEDICAL COLLEGE:
April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

No. XIV. i.

(I.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male and Female Hospitals of the Medical, College from 1st January to 31st December, 1845.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
1 Zymotic diseases,	59	1,091	1,150	958	147	45	
2 Sporadic diseases of uncertain or variable seat,	0	110	110	101	7	2	
3 Of the Nervous System,	6	158	164	147	17	10	
4 Of the Respiratory Organs,	12	97	109	74	25	10	
5 Of the Organs of Circulation,	0	6	6	5	1	0	
6 Of the Digestive Organs,	14	165	179	145	23	11	
7 Of the Urinary Organs,	0	11	11	11	0	0	
8 Of the Organs of Generation,	16	67	83	76	2	5	
9 Of the Organs of Locomotion,	10	145	155	143	0	12	
10 Of the Integumentary System,	7	152	159	151	0	8	
11 Old Age,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12 External causes, Poisoning { Asphyxia, Injuries, }	8	322	330	283	27	20	
1.							
1 Small-pox,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 Measles,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 Scarlatina,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 Hooping Cough,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5 Croup,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 Thrush,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7 Diarrhoea,	6	20	26	26	0	0	
8 Dysentery,	15	307	322	249	49	24	
9 Cholera,	2	235	237	151	86	0	
10 Influenza,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 Ague,	6	93	99	95	0	4	
12 Remittent Fever,	0	109	109	102	7	0	
13 Common Continued Fever,	9	129	138	128	5	5	
14 Erysipelas,	0	11	11	11	0	0	
15 Syphilis,	21	187	208	196	0	12	
16 Hydrophobia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.							
17 Inflammation,	0	18	18	18	0	0	
18 Hemorrhage,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19 Dropsy,	0	50	50	44	4	2	
20 Abscess,	0	11	11	11	0	0	
21 Mortification,	0	11	11	9	2	0	
22 Purpura,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23 Scrofula,	0	5	5	5	0	0	
24 Carcinoma,	0	2	2	2	0	0	
25 Tumours,	0	13	13	12	1	0	
26 Gout,	0	0	3	0	0	0	
27 Atrophy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28 Debility,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29 Malformations,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30 Sudden deaths,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.							
31 Cephalitis,	0	2	2	2	0	0	
32 Hydrocephalus,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carried forward,	191	3,517	3,721	3,155	403	170	

No. XIV. i.—(Continued.)

(1.) Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male and Female Hospitals of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1845.—(Continued.)

Diseases.	Brought forward,	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained.	REMARKS
33 Apoplexy, (a)	...	0	11	11	0	11	0	
34 Paralysis,	2	18	20	18	0	2	
35 Convulsions,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36 Tetanus,	0	4	4	0	4	0	
37 Chorea,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38 Epilepsy,	0	14	14	13	0	1	
39 Insanity,	0	2	2	2	0	0	
40 Delirium Tremens,	14	107	121	112	2	7	
41 Brain, diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.								
42 Laryngitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43 Quinsey,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44 Bronchitis,	8	34	42	36	0	6	
45 Pleurisy,	2	16	18	16	0	2	
46 Pneumonia,	0	10	10	8	2	0	
47 Hydrothorax,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48 Asthma,	0	9	9	9	0	0	
49 Phthisis, (b)	...	2	22	24	0	22	2	
50 Lungs, &c.,	0	6	6	5	1	0	
5.								
51 Pericarditis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52 Aneurism,	0	2	2	0	2	0	
53 Heart, &c. diseases of	...	0	5	5	5	0	0	
6.								
54 Teething,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55 Gastritis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
56 Enteritis,	1	9	10	8	2	0	
57 Peritonitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
58 Tabes Mesenterica,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59 Worms,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60 Ascites, (c)	2	22	24	15	7	2	
61 Ulceration,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
62 Hernia,	0	4	4	4	0	0	
63 Colic or Ileus,	0	9	9	9	0	0	
64 Intussusception,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65 Stricture,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
66 Hematemesis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
67 Stomach, &c. diseases of	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
68 Pancreas, diseases of	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
69 Hepatitis,	2	30	32	26	4	2	
70 Jaundice,	0	10	10	9	1	0	
71 Liver, diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0	
72 Spleen, diseases of...	...	9	80	89	74	8	7	
7.								
73 Nephritis,	0	2	2	2	0	0	
74 Ischuria,	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carried forward,	...	233	3,943	4,189	3,526	469	201	

(a) Mostly cases of insolation among European seamen, from exposure to the sun during a state of intoxication.

(b) The greater number occurring among Portuguese Christians.

(c) The fatal cases occurred in old and worn-out subjects.

No. XIV. i.—(Continued.)

(I.) Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male and Female Hospitals of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1845.—(Continued.)

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Brought forward, ..	233	3,943	4,189	3,526	469	201	
75 Diabetes, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
76 Cystitis, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
77 Stone, ..	0	3	3	3	0	0	
78 Stricture, ..	0	6	6	6	0	0	
79 Kidney, &c. diseases of ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.							
80 Childbirth, ..	16	47	63	58	0	5	
81 Paramenia, ..	0	6	6	6	0	0	
82 Ovarian Dropsy, ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	
83 Uterus, &c. diseases of ..	0	12	12	10	2	0	Including Metritis, Prolapsus Uteri, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia, &c.
9.							
84 Arthritis, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
85 Rheumatism, ..	10	145	155	143	0	12	
86 Joints, &c. diseases of ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10.							
87 Carbuncle, ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	
88 Phlegmon, ..	0	8	8	8	0	0	
89 Ulcers, ..	7	106	113	105	0	8	
90 Fistula, ..	0	10	10	10	0	0	
91 Skin, &c. diseases of ..	0	24	24	24	0	0	Including { Herpes Zoster, .. 2 " Circinatus, .. 1 " Inveterata, .. 4 Rupia, 3 Pompholyx, .. 2 Icthyosis, .. 1 Psoriasis, .. 7 Verucca, .. 4
92 Intemperance, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
93 Starvation, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
94 Violent Deaths, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cause not specified.							
95 Wounds and accidents, ..	2	239	241	213	15	13	Including simple contusions, cuttured, incised, and lacerated wounds, burns, scalds, dislocations, concussion of the brain, &c. The deaths were chiefly caused by injuries of the brain from accidents in the streets.
96 Fractures, ..	6	70	76	69	0	7	By Arsenic, 2 " Opium, 3 " Aconite, 3 " Stramonium, 5
97 Poisoning, ..	0	13	13	11	2	0	The two fatal cases were from opium and arsenic, and both of them attempts at suicide: the aconite and stramonium were administered for nefarious purposes, and solely with a view of producing temporary insensibility; many of the cases were however severe and very nearly terminated fatally, those of aconite poisoning especially.
Total, ..	274	4,638	4,925	4,198	488	246	

No. XIV. ii.

(J.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male and Female Hospitals of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1846.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
1 Zymotic Diseases, Sporadic Diseases—	45	1281	1326	1153	132	41	
2 Of uncertain or variable seat,	2	105	107	100	3	4	
3 Of the Nervous System,	10	123	133	112	15	6	
4 Of the Respiratory Organs,	10	83	93	72	15	6	
5 Of the Organs of Circulation,	0	6	6	4	2	0	
6 Of the Digestive Organs,	11	138	149	125	17	7	
7 Of the Urinary Organs,	0	28	28	27	1	0	
8 Of the Organs of Generation,	5	71	76	68	0	8	
9 Of the Organs of Locomotion,	12	137	149	139	0	10	
10 Of the Integumentary System,	8	165	173	168	0	5	
11 External causes, Poisoning, Asphyxia, Injuries, &c.,	20	358	378	334	20	24	
1.							
1 Diarrhoea,	0	31	31	31	0	0	
2 Dysentery,	24	270	294	242	33	19	
3 Cholera,	0	240	240	159	81	0	
4 Ague,	4	61	65	65	0	0	
5 Remittent Fever,	0	295	295	267	16	12	
6 Common Continued Fever,	5	187	192	192	0	0	
7 Erysipelas,	0	7	7	6	1*	0	{ * The fatal case was Erysipelas of the head and face, from severe external injury.
8 Syphilis,	12	189	201	191	0	10	
9 Hydrophobia,	0	1	1	0	1	0	
2.							
10 Inflammation,†	0	21	21	21	0	0	† Of the Eye.
11 Dropsy,†	2	42	44	42	0	2	† Anasarca, Hydrocele, &c.
12 Abscess,	0	4	4	4	0	0	
13 Mortification,	0	7	7	3	3a	1	{ a Two of the fatal cases were mortification of the lower extremities after severe injuries, for which they underwent amputation; the third was a case of Gangrena Senilis.
14 Scrofula,	0	4	4	3	0	1	
15 Carcinoma,	0	1	1	1	0	0	
16 Tumours,	0	26	26	26	0	0	
3.							
17 Cephalitis,	0	2	2	2	0	0	
18 Apoplexy,	0	12	12	0	12b	0	{ b Mostly cases of Insolation in European Seamen, exposed to the sun during a state of intoxication.
19 Paralysis,	0	13	13	11	0	2	
20 Convulsions,	0	3	3	1	2c	0	{ c All cases of Tetanus, 2 in the acute idiopathic form died; the third, a chronic case, recovered.
21 Epilepsy,	1	4	5	5	0	0	
Carried forward,	171	3,915	4,086	3,574	354	158	

No. XIV. ii.—(Continued.)

(J.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male and Female Hospitals of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1846.*—(Continued.)

Diseases.				Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Brought forward,	...	...	...	171	3,915	4,086	3,574	354	158	
22 Insanity, ...	...	...	...	0	4	4	4d	0	0	{ All four were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum as incurable.
23 Delirium Tremens,	...	...	7	85	92	87	1	4		
4.										
24 Bronchitis, ...	...	...	6	36	42	38	0	4		
25 Pleurisy, ...	...	...	2	20	22	22	0	0		
26 Pneumonia, ...	...	...	0	14	14	10	4e	0		{ Two of the fatal cases were complicated with Pericarditis.
27 Asthma, ...	...	...	0	2	2	2	0	0		
28 Phthisis, ...	...	...	2	11	13	0	11f	2		{ The greater proportion of these cases, as usual, occurred among Native Portuguese Christians.
5.										
29 Pericarditis, ...	...	...	0	1	1	0	1g	0		{ Originally a case of acute rheumatism, with metastasis from the serous membrane of the large joints to the Pericardium.
30 Aneurism, ...	...	...	0	1	1	0	1h	0		{ Of the left carotid—Died 10 days after the operation, from sloughing of the sac and ulceration of the internal jugular vein.
31 Heart, &c. diseases of	...	...	0	4	4	4	0	0		
6.										
32 Enteritis, ...	...	...	0	3	3	0	3i	0		{ All these cases admitted in the last stage of the disease.
33 Peritonitis, ...	...	...	0	6	6	4	2j	0		{ Two of the fatal cases were the result of external injury; the third was the result of ruptured bladder.
34 Worms, ...	...	...	0	4	4	4	0	0		
35 Ascites, ...	...	...	2	22	24	21	2	1		
36 Hernia, ...	...	...	0	10	10	9	1	0		{ Four were cases of strangulated hernia requiring operation; one proved fatal from previous mortification of the intestine: the remaining six were simply cases of incarcerated hernia, reduced by taxis.
37 Colic or Ileus, ..	...	...	0	5	5	5	0	0		
38 Hepatitis ...	...	...	0	25	25	16	6	3		
39 Jaundice, ...	...	...	0	4	4	4	0	0		
40 Spleen, diseases of	..	...	7	59	66	60	3	3		
7.										
41 Nephritis, ...	...	...	0	2	2	2	0	0		
42 Ischuria, ...	...	...	0	6	6	6	0	0		
43 Diabetes, ...	..	...	0	1	1	1	0	0		
44 Stone, ...	...	...	0	11	11	10	1	0		{ The fatal case was the result of jaundice, caused by the impaction of gall stones in the biliary ducts subsequent to the operation, from which he nearly recovered.
45 Stricture, ...	...	...	0	8	8	8	0	0		
Carried forward,	...	...	197	4,259	4,456	3,891	390	175		

No. XIV. ii.—(Continued.)

(J.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the Male and Female Hospitals of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1846.*—(Continued.)

Diseases.		Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged	Died.	Remained.	REMARKS.
Brought forward,	...	197	4,259	4,456	3,891	390	175	
8.								
46 Childbirth,	...	5	52	57	49	0	8	
47 Ovarian Dropsy,	...	0	1	1	1	0	0	
48 Uterus, &c. diseases of	...	0	18	18	18	0	0	{ Including Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Lencorrhœa, Abortion, Metritis, &c.
9.								
49 Rheumatism,	...	12	137	149	139	0	10	
10.								
50 Carbuncle,	...	0	6	6	6	0	0	
51 Phlegmon,	...	0	5	5	5	0	0	
52 Ulcers,	...	8	115	123	118	0	5	
53 Fistula,	...	0	16	16	16	0	0	
11.								
54 Skin, &c. diseases of	...	0	23	23	23	0	0	{ Including Herpes Zoster, .. 2 Ichthyosis, 1 Lepra Vulgaris, 2 Rupia, 4 Psora, 14
12.								
55 Causes not specified,	...	0	30	30	30	0	0	{ Including thirteen cases of Scurvy and seventeen of Cataract.
56 Wounds and accidents,	...	13	250	263	245	4	14	{ Including simple contusions, concussed, incised and lacerated wounds, burns, scalds, dislocations, concussion of the brain, &c. The fatal cases were concussion of the brain.
57 Fractures,	...	7	64	71	49	12k	10	{ k Mostly fractures of the skull from injuries in the streets.
58 Poisoning,	...	0	14	14	10	4	0	{ By Arsenic, 1 " Aconite, 3 " Opium, 6 " Nerium Odorum, 1 " Datura, 3 The fatal cases were— By Aconite, 1 " Opium, 3 — 4
Total,	...	242	4,990	5,232	4,600	410	222	

No. XIV. j.

(K.) *Return of the average period of Treatment.*

Diseases.	Average No. of days in Hospital.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	REMARKS.
		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Febris Intermittens Quotidiana,	..	14	12	12	10	11	
" Tertiana,	..	12	11	14	14	16	
" Remittens,	..	20	18	20	16	19	
" Continua Communis,	..	11	14	15	12	15	
Pneumonia,	..	18	21	16	13	17	
Bronchitis,	..	22	25	20	17	21	
Peritonitis,	..	16	14	0	0	0	
Gastritis,	..	12	0	0	0	0	
Enteritis,	..	19	0	17	0	15	
Hepatitis Acuta,	..	25	21	18	14	16	
" Chronica,	..	40	37	29	32	0	
Splenitis,	..	26	28	22	25	21	
Rheumatismus Acutus,	..	21	18	16	14	23	
" Chronicus,	..	42	45	35	44	47	
Hæmoptysis,	..	25	19	0	22	0	
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	..	30	27	21	25	24	
Dysenteria Acuta,	..	21	24	18	22	20	
" Chronica,	..	46	43	32	37	34	
Apoplexia,	..	1	1	1	1	1	
Paralysis,	..	23	27	30	27	24	
Epilepsia,	..	8	5	6	3	4	
Colica,	4	3	3	2	4	
Cholera Morbus,	..	10	8	11	10	12	
Diarrhoea,	..	11	14	17	15	14	
Delirium Tremens,	..	12	10	13	11	10	
Anasarca,	..	25	28	34	24	0	
Ascites,	..	44	37	42	26	24	
Hydrocele,	..	0	4	2	3	0	
Syphilis Primitiva,	..	18	16	14	15	16	
" Consecutiva,	..	27	22	26	25	22	
Scorbutus,	..	14	15	18	12	0	
Icterus,	..	18	21	15	17	18	
Strictura Urethræ,	..	23	14	12	0	14	
Hernia Humoralis,	..	10	15	11	0	0	
Dysuria,	..	3	2	2	1	0	
Aneurisma,	..	51	36	0	0	27	
Elephantiasis,	..	28	25	29	24	28	
Calculus Vesicæ,	..	24	0	0	0	21	
Cancer,	..	36	22	0	0	24	
Sarcoma,	..	28	0	0	0	0	
Hernia Inguinalis,	..	10	5	0	0	4	
" Strangulata,	..	30	4	7	0	22	
Fistula in Ano,	..	16	13	0	0	14	
" Perinœa,	..	14	17	0	0	0	
Luxatio,	..	4	3	4	5	4	
Vulnus Incisum,	..	12	14	13	15	16	
" Contusum,	..	18	20	17	16	18	
Contusio,	..	9	8	7	10	7	
Ambustio,	..	21	25	18	14	16	
Ulcus,	16	13	14	12	13	
Fractura,	..	37	42	40	42	45	
Amputatio,	..	38	0	0	0	34	
Morbi Oculorum,	..	12	14	11	16	11	
Concussio Cerebri,	..	7	4	5	9	6	

This return has been made out,
with much care, by Mr. Geo. Daley,
from the Hospital records.

No. XIV. k.

(L.) *Table of Admissions and Deaths in the Male Hospital of the Medical College, for the year 1841.*

Months.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.			
	Admitted.		Discharged.		Admitted.		Discharged.	
	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.
January, ...	62	14	38	12	11	0	70	15
February, ...	28	19	23	7	5	0	23	22
March, ...	35	13	32	10	10	0	22	18
April, ...	50	14	31	11	6	0	20	21
May, ...	68	12	56	15	10	0	37	20
June, ...	59	11	59	8	5	0	35	16
July, ...	50	10	42	7	8	1	21	23
August, ...	70	13	51	10	15	0	23	18
September, ...	78	15	58	13	26	0	21	17
October, ...	42	18	49	6	4	0	23	22
November, ...	40	11	39	5	4	1	26	13
December, ...	48	9	47	7	2	1	29	11
Total, ...	630	159	525	111	106	3	350	216

57

Of the deaths among Europeans—
63 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
28 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
12 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
4 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
2 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.
2 were from 40 to 50 ditto ditto.

MEDICAL COLLEGE :
April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

(M.) *Table of Admissions and Deaths in the Medical College Hospital, for the year 1842-43.*

No. XIV. l.

Months.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.				REMARKS.			
	Admitted.		Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.		Discharged.	Died.				
	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.				
May, 1842, ..	40	18	30	14	7	1	36	20	26	12	6	2
June, ..	43	22	42	10	9	0	40	18	38	14	7	4
July, ...	48	26	36	23	4	0	50	20	40	17	6	2
August, ...	50	21	40	23	4	0	40	23	33	22	5	4
September, ..	63	20	50	17	7	2	60	31	53	17	4	3
October, ...	50	20	47	19	6	0	39	14	30	13	5	11
November, ..	40	19	40	16	8	0	37	16	30	16	6	3
December, ..	42	22	36	18	11	0	26	11	31	19	9	0
January, 1843,	28	12	24	16	5	0	36	13	26	15	8	0
February, ..	46	20	29	17	7	2	31	16	29	13	6	0
March, ..	57	17	53	15	11	0	40	19	54	17	4	0
April, ..	31	11	18	9	10	0	46	14	23	14	12	2
Total, ...	538	228	445	197	89	5	481	215	413	189	78	31

Of the deaths among Europeans—
 43 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
 30 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
 17 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
 3 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
 2 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.
 Of the deaths among Natives—
 34 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
 25 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
 18 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
 12 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
 9 were from 20 to 30 ditto ditto.
 7 were from 30 to 40 ditto ditto.
 4 were from 40 to 50 ditto ditto.

MEDICAL COLLEGE;
April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

No. XIV. *m.*(N.) *Table of Admissions and Deaths in the Medical College Hospital, for the year 1843-44.*

Months.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.			
	Admitted.		Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.		Discharged.	Died.
	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.
May, 1843, ..	40	20	42	17	6	1	42	36
June,	62	20	46 [*]	20	7	1	34	29
July,	69	24	53 [*]	22	9	0	43	34
August,	71	23	50	18	9	0	37	32
September,	56	22	46	17	11	0	36	24
October,	57	25	42	15	8	0	40	30
November,	49	18	46	12	7	0	36	22
December,	39	14	42	11	13	0	39	20
January, 1844, ..	33	16	49	14	6	0	42	27
February,	37	15	40	11	7	0	44	25
March,	59	11	48	15	8	0	41	23
April,	21	10	46	18	7	0	33	18
Total,	593	218	550	190	98	2	467	320
							487	262
							75	15

Of the deaths among Europeans—
36 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
21 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
30 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
10 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
4 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.
10 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.

Of the deaths among Natives—
40 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
20 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
12 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
8 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
10 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.

MEDICAL COLLEGE:
April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

No. XIV. n.

(O.) *Table of Admissions and Deaths in the Medical College Hospital, for the year 1844-45.*

Months.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.			
	Admitted.		Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.		Discharged.	Died.
	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.
May, 1844, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July, ..	18	5	12	3	0	0	0	0
August, ..	49	23	38	16	8	0	56	32
September, ..	57	21	46	18	4	0	46	30
October, ..	54	27	48	19	5	0	44	25
November, ..	35	22	29	15	6	0	53	34
December, ..	47	25	36	18	10	0	35	22
January, 1845,	37	19	29	13	5	0	29	24
February, ..	28	23	28	19	6	0	35	21
March, ..	37	21	34	15	13	1	43	23
April, ..	71	20	55	18	14	0	34	18
Total, ...	433	206	355	154	71	1	410	248
							347	200
							54	11

Of the deaths among Europeans—
 35 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
 10 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
 4 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
 10 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
 13 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.

Of the deaths among Natives—
 24 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
 7 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
 8 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
 11 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
 15 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.

MEDICAL COLLEGE:
April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

No. XIV. o.

(P.) *Table of Admissions and Deaths in the Medical College Hospital, for the year 1845.*

Months.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.			
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	REMARKS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	REMARKS.
	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.
January, 1845,	61	24	58	19	5	0	54	45
February, ...	59	32	49	25	6	0	55	38
March, ...	64	29	57	20	12	2	58	42
April, ...	72	28	59	22	14	0	53	46
May, ...	77	34	61	27	19	0	57	45
June, ...	62	36	53	26	13	0	59	3
July, ...	65	32	58	25	6	0	52	37
August, ...	68	27	54	22	12	0	55	44
September, ...	66	25	60	21	6	0	51	47
October, ...	68	30	62	23	4	0	57	42
November, ...	64	34	57	29	9	0	59	48
December, ...	62	27	56	24	9	0	55	41
Total, ...	788	358	684	283	115	2	665	478

Of the deaths among Europeans—
63 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
15 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
17 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
18 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
4 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.

Of the deaths among Natives—
54 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
35 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
22 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
9 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
2 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.

MEDICAL COLLEGE :
April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

No. XIV. p.

(Q.) *Table of Admissions and Deaths in the Medical College Hospital, for the year 1846.*

Months.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.				REMARKS.
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Surgical.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Medical.	
January, 1846,	64	27	53	21	9	1			
February, ...	66	30	54	25	7	0			
March, ...	58	29	59	20	11	0			
April, ...	62	30	53	24	15	0			
May, ...	71	36	62	30	15	0			
June, ...	74	33	65	28	9	0			
July, ...	69	35	60	27	7	0			
August, ...	77	29	66	23	6	0			
September, ...	68	31	62	25	7	0			
October, ...	75	30	67	37	7	0			
November, ...	73	34	64	30	10	0			
December, ...	65	30	59	28	7	0			
Total, ...	822	374	724	318	110	1			
					708	591	710	550	69
									25

Of the deaths among Europeans—
56 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
17 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
7 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
23 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
8 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.

Of the deaths among Natives—
39 were from 1 to 2 days in Hospital.
12 were from 2 to 7 ditto ditto.
17 were from 7 to 14 ditto ditto.
15 were from 14 to 20 ditto ditto.
11 were from 20 to 40 ditto ditto.

MEDICAL COLLEGE :
The 1st January, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

No. XIV. q.

(R.) *Return of Surgical Operations performed by PROFESSOR RALEIGH, at the Medical College, from April 1841 to April 1842.*

Nature of Operations.	No. of Opera-tions.	RESULT.		REMARKS.
		Died.	Discharged. cured.	
Medullary Sarcoma, tumor removed from } the head, }	1 Case,	0	1	
Strangulated Inguinal Hernia operated on, ...	1 Ditto,	0	1	
Hypertrophied Scrotum removed by ope- } ration, }	8 Ditto,	1	7	
Amputations of the lower extremity, ...	2 Ditto,	0	2	
Amputations of the arm,	2 Ditto,	0	2	
Operation of puncturing the Bladder above } the pubis for retention of Urine, ... }	1 Ditto,	0	1	
Luxations of the Hip-joint reduced, ...	4 Ditto,	0	4	

In addition to the above, the following operations have been performed by Mr. Raleigh, in presence of the Students at the Native Hospital.

Amputation of extremities, .. .	No. 7	—	—	—
of Penis, .. .	" 4	—	—	—
Cataract, .. .	" 33	—	—	—
Fistula in ano, .. .	" 4	—	—	—
Fistula lachrymalis, .. .	" 2	—	—	—
Dislocation of Hip-joint reduced, .. .	" 5	—	—	—
Dislocation of Shoulder ditto, .. .	" 9	—	—	—
Dividing muscles of eye for Strabismus, .. .	" 3	—	—	—
Lithotomy, .. .	" 7	—	—	—
Hypertrophy of Scrotum and Labice, .. .	" 17	—	—	—
Hernia (Strangulated), .. .	" 1	—	—	—
Polypus of the Nose, .. .	" 2	—	—	—
Puncturing Bladder for retention of Urine, .. .	" 4	—	—	—
Tapping for Dropsy (abdominal), .. .	" 4	—	—	—
Tying femoral artery for popliteal aneurism, .. .	" 1	—	—	—
Tumours extirpated, .. .	" 8	—	—	—
Hydrocele and minor operations in great } number,	" —	—	—	—
Imperforate Anus, .. .	" 1	—	—	—

MEDICAL COLLEGE:
April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

No. XIV. r.

(S.) *Return of Operations performed by PROFESSOR RALEIGH, at the Medical College Hospital, from 1st May 1842 to 30th April 1843.*

Nature of Operations.	No.	RESULT.		REMARKS.
		Died.	Discharged cured.	
Hypertrophied Scrotum,	3	0	3	
Amputation of Extremities,	8	1	7	
Puncturing Bladder for retention of Urine,	2	0	2	
Tumours Exirpated,	2	0	2	
Cataract,	2	0	2	
Dislocation of Hip-joint reduced,	3	0	3	
" of Shoulder,	2	0	2	
Fistula in Ano, Hydrocele and other minor Operations,	20	0	20	

MEDICAL COLLEGE :

April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

No. IV. s.

(T.) *Return of Surgical Operations by PROFESSOR RALEIGH, at the Medical College Hospital, from 1st May 1843 to 30th April 1844.*

Nature of Operations.	No.	RESULT.		REMARKS.
		Died.	Discharged cured.	
Trephining for compound fractures of the skull,	2	2	0	
Amputations of the arm,	2	0	2	
Ditto of the leg,	3	1	2	
Hypertrophied scrotums removed,	7	0	7	
Large carcinomatous tumor removed from the pubis,	1	0	1	
Vascular sarcomatous tumor removed from head,	1	0	1	
Ditto medullary sarcoma from ditto,	1	0	1	
Adipose and encysted tumors from various parts of the body,	6	0	6	
Luxations of the hip-joint reduced,	2	0	2	
Ditto of the shoulder ditto ditto,	2	0	2	
Operations for cataract,	1	0	1	
Ditto for hydrocele,	21	0	21	
Minor Surgical operations,	40	0	40	

MEDICAL COLLEGE :

April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

No. XIV. t.

(U.) *Return of Surgical Operations performed by PROFESSOR RALEIGH, at the Medical College Hospital from 1st May 1844 to 30th April 1845.*

Nature of Operations.	Number.	RESULT.		REMARKS.
		Died.	Discharged cured.	
Amputations of the arm,	3	0	3	
Ditto of the arm at the shoulder-joint, ..	1	0	1	
Ditto of the leg,	2	0	2	
Hypertrophical scrotums removed,	6	0	6	The largest weighing 50 lbs.
Large encysted tumors from various parts of the body, }	5	0	5	
Ditto Fungoid ditto ditto,	3	0	3	
Luxations of the hip-joint reduced,	3	0	3	
Ditto of the shoulder-joint,	5	0	5	
Operations for hydrocele,	24	0	24	
Excision of cancerous breast,	1	0	1	
External iliac artery tied for femoral aneurism,	1	0	1	
Minor surgical operations,	30	0	30	
Total,	84	0	84	

MEDICAL COLLEGE :
April, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

No. XIV. u.

(V.) *Annual Return of Surgical Operations performed by PROFESSOR R. O'SHAUGHNESSY, at the Medical College Hospital, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1845.*

Nature of Operations.	RESULT.			REMARKS.
	Number.	Died.	Discharged.	
Amputations of the leg, .. .	5	1	4	The fatal case occurred in a man whose constitution had been previously much debilitated from the effects of an extensive, sloughing ill conditioned ulcer, encircling the lower part of the leg. Amputation was resorted to as affording him the last and only chance of recovery.
Ditto of the arm, .. .	3	1	2	The fatal case occurred from the bursting of a fowling piece, the hand was shattered to pieces. Amputation was performed above the wrist, and the stump was healing favourably, when extensive suppuration took place about the elbow-joint, the bones of which were found to be extensively diseased, and the patient sank under the effects of irritative fever.
Ditto of the foot, .. .	2	1	1	The fatal case here occurred in a very aged man who was run over by a carriage : the patient died of tetanus, the result of the injury.
Hypertrophied tumors of the scrotum } removed, .. .	6	1	5	The fatal case was in a debilitated man subject to spleen disease, who died of fever after the wound had been nearly healed.
Large tumors removed from various } parts of the body, .. .	9	1	8	The death was in a case of extensive osteo-sarcomatous tumor, occupying the anterior part of the chest and neck, and extending from the right mamma up to the angle of the lower jaw : the patient sank under the shock of the operation.
Excision of cancerous breast, .. .	1	0	1	
External iliac artery tied for aneurism,	1	1	0	Died from peritoneal inflammation caused by sloughing of the aneurismal sac.
Femoral artery ditto ditto, .. .	1	} 1	0	Both operations were performed on the same individual. The anterior tibial artery was first tied for aneurism of that vessel on the dorsum of the foot, but the anastomosing branches of the posterior tibial and peroneal arteries communicated so freely with the aneurismal tumor, that recourse was obliged to be had to tying the femoral. The patient was a weakly subject, and of a bad habit of body, and ultimately died from haemorrhage produced by sloughing of the femoral vein.
Anterior tibial artery ditto ditto, .. .	1			
Operations for strangulated hernia, .. .	2	2	0	One a very aged bed-ridden man, died from sloughing of the integuments of the abdomen, originating in a bad sore on the sacrum; the other was brought to hospital in a dying state from mortification of the intestine.
Bladder punctured for permanent } stricture of the urethra, .. .	2	2	0	Both cases admitted in a dying state from infiltration of urine.
Lithotomy, .. .	5	0	5	
Luxations of the arm reduced, .. .	4	0	4	
Ditto of the hip reduced, .. .	3	0	3	
Operations for hare-lip, .. .	1	0	1	
Ditto for hydrocele, .. .	28	0	28	
Minor operations, .. .	40	0	40	
Total, .. .	114	11	102	

No. XIV. v.

(W.) *Annual Return of Surgical Operations performed by PROFESSOR R. O'SHAUGHNESSY, at the Medical College Hospital, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1846.*

Nature of Operations.	Number.	RESULT.		REMARKS.
		Died.	Discharged cured.	
Amputations of arm,	2	0	2	
Ditto of the leg,	2	2	0	
Hypertrophied tumors of the scrotum removed,	3	0	3	
Large encysted tumors from various parts of the body,	5	0	5	
Extrirpation of the lower jaw for osteo-sarcoma,	1	0	1	
Excision of cancerous breast,	1	0	1	
Resection of the wrist-joint for caries of the bone,	1	0	1	* The patient was an old enfeebled subject, with a large aneurismal tumor on the left side of the neck below the bifurcation of the artery : sloughing of the aneurismal sac took place ten days after the operation, involving the internal jugular vein, which subsequently gave way, and the patient sank from hemorrhage.
Carotid artery tied for aneurism,	1	1*	1	The fatal case occurred in an old man admitted in a moribund state from mortification of the intestine, which was irreducible in consequence of old and firm adhesions along the whole course of the sac.
Operation, for strangulated hernia,	4	1	3	
Bladder punctured for permanent stricture of the urethra,	2	0	2	
Lithotomy,	11	1	10	This patient died of jaundice, caused by the impaction of gallstones in the ductus communis choledocus.
Tracheotomy,	1	1	0	Occurred in a young child, who had swallowed a custard apple-seed which made its way through the larynx down into the trachea, the seed was expelled through the wound immediately after the operation, but the child died three days afterwards from severe bronchial inflammation.
Trephining fractured skulls for depression, ...	2	2	0	Compound fractures of the skull with depression of bone and extensive laceration of the brain.
Operations for cataract,	17	0	17	
Luxations of the arm reduced,	8	0	8	One case of two months standing, resisted every attempt at reduction ; the others were recent, and easily reduced.
Ditto of the hip reduced,	10	0	9	
Operations for hydrocele,	23	0	23	Including amputation of fingers and toes, hypertrophied prepuce, operation for phymosis fistula in ano, the removal of condylomatous and haemorrhoidal tumors, &c. &c.
Minor operations,	50	0	50	
Total,	144	8	136	

MEDICAL COLLEGE:

January, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

No. XIV. w.

(X.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the out-door Dispensary of the Medical College, from 1st of May 1843 to 30th of April 1844.*

Diseases.				Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Of the digestive function, ..	Colica, ..	..	..	0	31	31	12	11	8	0	0	
	Diarrhoea, ..	..	..	1	593	594	528	28	38	0	0	
	Cholera Biliosa, ..	..	..	0	9	9	6	0	3	0	0	
	Cholera Spasmodica, ..	..	..	0	9	9	7	0	2	0	0	
Of the respiratory function, ..	Icterus, ..	..	..	0	21	21	17	1	3	0	0	
	Asthma, ..	..	..	1	15	16	0	9	6	0	1	
Of the sanguineous function, ..	Febris, ..	{	Intermittens, ..	0	40	40	33	2	5	0	0	
		{	Continua, ..	0	52	52	41	1	8	0	2	
	Phlegmon et abscessus, ..	..	5	623	628	593	6	14	0	15		
	Inflammation, ..	{	Cephalica, ..	0	13	13	7	4	2	0	0	
		{	Thoracica, ..	0	11	11	7	3	1	0	0	
		{	Enteritica, ..	0	20	20	16	2	2	0	0	
	Hepatitis, ..	{	Acuta, ..	0	23	23	10	6	4	0	3	
		{	Chronica, ..	0	84	84	57	13	13	0	1	
	Splenitis, ..	..	1	227	228	156	50	18	0	4		
	Ophthalmia, ..	{	Acuta, ..	0	42	42	35	2	2	0	3	
		{	Chronica, ..	0	149	149	139	6	4	0	0	
Of the nervous function, ..	Catarrhus, ..	..	1	107	108	97	3	8	0	0	0	
	Dysenteria, ..	{	Acuta, ..	5	85	90	72	4	10	0	4	
		{	Chronica, ..	2	304	306	251	9	34	0	12	
	Rheumatismus	{	Acutus, ..	6	130	136	107	12	12	0	5	
		{	Chronicus, ..	0	506	506	429	25	43	0	9	
	Variola, ..	..	0	6	6	4	1	0	0	0	1	
	Scrofula, ..	..	0	14	14	11	0	2	0	0	1	
	Syphilis, ..	{	Primitiva, ..	0	93	93	67	15	8	0	3	
		{	Consecutiva, ..	8	569	577	510	18	34	0	15	
	Elephantiasis, ..	..	1	13	14	1	12	0	0	0	1	
	Scorbutus, ..	..	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Of the sexual function, ..	Ulcus, ..	..	0	3,205	3,205	3,137	21	36	0	11		
	Mania, ..	..	0	5	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	
	Cataracta, ..	..	0	16	16	10	4	2	0	0	0	
	Apoplexia, ..	..	0	4	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	
Of external violence, ..	Paralysis, ..	..	0	27	27	11	13	2	0	1		
	Gonorrhœa, ..	..	1	654	655	465	145	32	0	12		
Of the excrent function, ..	Tumors, ..	Bronchocele,	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
		Anasarca, ..	0	27	27	17	7	3	0	0	0	
	Hydrops, ..	{	Ascites, ..	0	8	8	3	3	2	0	0	
		{	Hydrocele, ..	0	68	68	54	12	1	0	1	
Total, ..	Dysuria, ..	..	0	7	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	
	Lepra, ..	..	0	36	36	15	10	9	0	2		
	Psora et Herpes, ..	..	0	4,399	4,399	4,278	28	56	0	37		
	Contusio, ..	..	0	29	29	23	3	3	0	0	0	
	Vulnus, ..	..	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Ambustio, ..	Ambustio, ..	..	0	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	
	Fractura, ..	..	0	15	15	7	7	0	0	0	1	
Total, ..				32	12,298	12,330	11,250	501	431	0	146	

No. XIV. x.

(Y.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated in the out-door Dispensary of the Medical College, from 1st May 1844 to 30th April, 1845.*

Diseases.				Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Believed.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Of the digestive function.	Colica,	..	..	0	19	19	0	13	5	0	1	
	Diarrhoea,	..	..	2	330	332	267	8	55	0	2	
	Cholera Biliosa,	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Cholera Spasmodica,	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Of the respiratory function.	Icterus,	..	..	0	22	22	16	0	6	0	0	
	Asthma,	..	..	1	11	12	0	7	4	0	1	
Of the sanguineous function.	Febris,	..	{ Intermittent,	0	12	12	11	0	1	0	0	
			{ Continued,	2	71	73	50	1	20	0	2	
	Phlegmon et abscessus,	..	15	844	859	770	0	83	0	6		
	Inflammatio,	..	{ Cephalica,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			{ Thoracica,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			{ Enteritica,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hepatitis,	..	{ Acuta,	3	25	28	15	6	7	0	0	
			{ Chronica,	1	36	37	27	4	6	0	0	
	Splenitis,	..	4	105	109	49	47	15	0	2		
	Ophthalmia,	..	{ Acuta,	3	42	45	40	1	3	0	1	
			{ Chronica,	0	168	168	141	0	27	0	0	
	Catarrhus,	..	0	94	94	87	0	7	0	0	0	
	Dysenteria,	..	{ Acuta,	4	106	110	69	16	23	0	2	
			{ Chronica,	12	237	249	147	55	45	0	2	
Of the nervous function.	Rheumatis-	..	{ Acutus,	5	104	109	56	35	16	0	2	
	mus,	..	{ Chronicus,	9	353	362	268	38	52	0	4	
	Variola,	..	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	Scrofula,	..	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	
	Syphilis,	..	{ Primitiva,	3	81	84	52	23	8	0	1	
			{ Consecutiva,	15	398	413	285	53	70	0	5	
	Elephantiasis,	..	1	10	11	1	8	2	0	0	0	
	Scorbutus,	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ulcus,	..	11	1,338	1,349	1,237	13	92	0	7		
	Mania,	..	0	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	
Of the sexual function.	Cataracta,	..	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	
	Apoplexia,	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Paralysis,	..	0	7	7	0	5	1	0	1		
	Gonorrhœa,	..	12	832	844	533	218	89	0	4		
Of the excretent function.	Tumors,	..	Bronchocele,	0	6	6	2	3	1	0	0	
	Hydrops,	..	{ Anasarca,	0	15	15	12	3	0	0	0	
			{ Ascites,	0	11	11	8	1	2	0	0	
			{ Hydrocele,	1	55	56	34	15	5	0	2	
	Dysuria,	..	0	5	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	
	Lepra,	..	2	2	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	
Of external violence.	Psora et Herpes,	..	37	4,782	4,819	4,656	0	137	0	26		
	Contusio,	..	0	11	11	8	0	3	0	0	0	
	Vulnus,	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ambustio,	..	1	7	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	
	Fractura,	..	0	15	15	9	5	1	0	0	0	
Total,				146	10,161	10,307	8,863	589	788	0	71	

MEDICAL COLLEGE :

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

April, 1847.

Secretary.

No. XIV. y.

(Z.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated at the out-door Dispensatory of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1845.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
1 Zymotic Diseases,	45	4,333	4,378	4,022	187	143	0	26	
2 Sporadic diseases of uncertain or variable seat,	21	1,421	1,442	1,168	194	74	0	6	
3 Of the Nervous System,	0	98	98	14	60	24	0	0	
4 Of the Respiratory Organs,	3	542	545	469	55	10	0	11	
5 Of the Organs of Circulation,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 Of the Digestive Organs,	2	741	743	431	238	66	0	8	
7 Of the Urinary Organs,	0	89	89	85	4	0	0	0	
8 Of the Organs of Generation,	0	83	83	83	0	0	0	0	
9 Of the Organs of Locomotion,	2	1,878	1,880	1,275	534	56	0	15	
10 Of the Integumentary System,	66	4,551	4,617	4,407	147	58	0	5	
11 Old Age,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12 External causes, Poisoning, Asphyxia, Injuries, &c.,	0	536	536	527	0	0	0	9	
1.									
1 Small-pox,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 Measles,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 Scarlatina,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 Hooping Cough,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5 Croup,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 Thrush,	0	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	
7 Diarrhoea,	3	500	503	503	0	0	0	0	
8 Dysentery,	7	805	812	652	112	37	0	11	
9 Cholera,	0	103	103	0	75	28	0	0	
10 Influenza,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 Ague,	0	560	560	557	0	0	0	3	
12 Remittent Fever,	0	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	
13 Common Continued Fever,	21	522	543	460	0	78	0	5	
14 Erysipelas,	0	24	24	24	0	0	0	0	
15 Syphilis,	14	1,786	1,800	1,793	0	0	0	7	
16 Hydrocephobia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.									
17 Inflammation,	0	254	254	175	47	28	0	4	
18 Haemorrhage,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19 Dropsy,	0	263	263	120	99	42	0	2	
20 Abscess,	21	806	827	827	0	0	0	0	
21 Mortification,	0	10	10	6	0	4	0	0	
22 Purpura,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23 Scrofula,	0	36	36	0	36	0	0	0	
24 Carcinoma,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25 Tumours,	0	52	52	40	12	0	0	0	
26 Gout,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27 Atrophy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28 Debility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29 Malformations,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30 Sudden deaths,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carried forward,	205	20,026	20,231	17,671	1,800	648	0	112	

No. XIV. y.—(Continued.)

(Z.) Annual Return of Diseases treated at the out-door Dispensatory of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1845.—(Continued.)

Diseases.				Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Brought forward,	..	..	..	205	20,026	20,231	17,671	1,800	648	0	112	
3.												
31 Cephalitis,	..	..	..	0	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
32 Hydrocephalus,	..	..	..	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
33 Apoplexy,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Paralysis,	..	..	..	0	54	54	0	38	16	0	0	0
35 Convulsions,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Tetanus, ..	..	..	..	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
37 Chorea, ..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Epilepsy,	..	..	..	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
39 Insanity,	..	..	..	0	12	12	0	4	8	0	0	0
40 Delirium Tremens,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Brain, &c., diseases of ..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.												
42 Laryngitis,	..	..	..	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
43 Quinsey,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44 Bronchitis,	..	..	..	0	326	326	316	0	0	0	0	10
45 Pleurisy,	..	..	..	0	94	94	94	0	0	0	0	0
46 Pneumonia,	..	..	..	0	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	0
47 Hydrothorax,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48 Asthma,	..	..	..	1	30	31	0	31	0	0	0	0
49 Phthisis, ..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 Lungs, &c., diseases of ..	..	..	..	2	66	68	30	24	10	0	4	
5.												
51 Pericarditis,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52 Aneurism,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53 Heart, &c. diseases of ..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.												
54 Teething,	..	..	..	0	22	22	0	22	0	0	0	0
55 Gastritis,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56 Enteritis,	..	..	..	0	10	10	7	0	3	0	0	0
57 Peritonitis,	..	..	..	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
58 Tabes Mesenterica,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59 Worms, ..	..	..	..	0	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0
60 Ascites,	..	..	..	0	78	78	0	52	26	0	0	0
61 Ulceration,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62 Hernia, ..	..	..	..	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
63 Colic or Ileus,	..	..	..	0	153	153	153	0	0	0	0	0
64 Intussusception,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Stricture,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Hæmatemesis,	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67 Stomach, &c. diseases of ..	..	..	..	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	0
Carried forward,	..	..	..	208	21,020	21,228	18,392	1,999	711	0	126	

No. XIV. y.—(Continued.)

(Z.) *Annual Return of Diseases treated at the out-door Dispensatory of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1845.—(Continued.)*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Brought forward,	208	21,020	21,228	18,392	1,999	711	0	126	
7.									
68 Pancreas, diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69 Hepatitis,	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
70 Jaundice,	0	55	55	55	0	0	0	0	0
71 Liver, diseases of	0	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0
72 Spleen, diseases of	2	281	283	84	154	37	0	8	
73 Nephritis,	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
74 Ischuria,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 Diabetes,	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
76 Cystitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77 Stone,	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
78 Stricture,	0	58	58	58	0	0	0	0	0
79 Kidneys, &c., diseases of	0	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	
8.									
80 Childbirth,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81 Paramenia,	0	48	48	48	0	0	0	0	0
82 Ovarian Dropsy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83 Organs of Generation, diseases of	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	
9.									
84 Arthritis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 Rheumatism,	2	1,805	1,807	1,240	508	44	0	15	
86 Joints, &c., diseases of	0	73	73	35	26	12	0	0	
10.									
87 Carbuncle,	0	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
88 Phlegmon,	0	54	54	54	0	0	0	0	0
89 Ulcer,	16	1,230	1,246	1,244	0	0	0	2	
90 Fistula,	0	37	37	37	0	0	0	0	
91 Skin, &c., diseases of	50	3,214	3,264	3,056	147	58	0	3	{ Lepra, Herpes, 1,118 Psora, 2,045 3,264
11.									
92 Intemperance,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93 Starvation,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94 Violent deaths,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Causes not specified.</i>									
95 Contusions,	0	307	307	305	0	0	0	2	
96 Wounds	0	147	147	143	0	0	0	4	
97 Fractures,	0	22	22	19	0	0	0	3	
98 Dislocations,	0	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	
99 Concussio cerebri,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
100 Burns and scalds,	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	
Total,	278	28,544	28,822	24,959	2,838	862	0	163	

No. XIV.

(Z²) Annual Report of Diseases treated in the out-door Dispensary of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1846.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged, cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
1 Zymotic diseases, . . .	26	6036	6062	5453	561	0	0	48	
2 Sporadic Diseases of uncertain or variable seat, }	6	1261	1267	987	264	0	0	16	
3 Of the Nervous System, . .	0	107	107	40	44	22	0	1	
4 Of the Respiratory Organs, . .	11	819	830	586	235	0	0	9	
5 Of the Digestive Organs, . .	8	907	915	647	262	0	0	6	
6 Of the Urinary Organs, . .	0	154	154	114	40	0	0	0	
7 Of the Organs of Locomotion,	15	4204	4219	3075	1132	0	0	12	
8 Of the Integumentary System,	5	4781	4786	4754	0	0	0	32	
9 External causes, poisoning, asphyxia, injuries, &c., }	9	854	863	826	28	0	0	9	
1									
1 Croup,	0	46	46	46	0	0	0	0	
2 Thrush,	0	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	
3 Diarrhoea,	0	478	478	478	0	0	0	0	
4 Dysentery,	11	880	891	640	240	0	0	11	
5 Cholera,	0	191	191	0	191	0	0	0	
6 Ague,	3	463	466	461	0	0	0	5	
7 Remittent Fever,	0	358	358	222	130	0	0	6	
8 Common Continued Fever, . . .	5	636	641	634	0	0	0	7	
9 Erysipelas,	0	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	
10 Syphilis,	7	2937	2944	2925	0	0	0	19	
2									
11 Inflammation,	4	652	656	649	0	0	0	7	
12 Dropsy,	2	321	323	285	38	0	0	0	
13 Mortification,	0	7	7	7*	0	0	0	0	
14 Scrofula,	0	226	226	0	219	0	0	7	
15 Carcinoma,	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	
16 Tumors,	0	46	46	46	0	0	0	0	
17 Atrophy,	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	
3									
18 Hydrocephalus,	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	
19 Paralysis,	0	66	66	40	25	0	0	1	
20 Tetanus,	0	8	8	0	0	8†	0	0	
21 Epilepsy,	0	16	16	0	16	0	0	0	
22 Insanity,	0	14	14	0	0	14	0	0	
4									
23 Bronchitis,	7	500	507	380	120	0	0	0	
24 Pleurisy,	0	186	186	186	0	0	0	0	
25 Pneumonia,	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	
26 Asthma,	0	50	50	0	48	0	2	0	
27 Phthisis,	0	19	19	0	19	0	0	0	
28 Lungs, &c., diseases of	4	44	48	0	48	0	0	0	
Carried forward, . . .	123	27,346	27,469	23,448	3,672	46	0	196	

No. XIVz.—(Continued.)

(Z.²) Annual Report of Diseases treated in the out-door Dispensary of the Medical College, from 1st January to 31st December, 1846.—(Continued.)

Diseases.		Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged, cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Brought forward,		123	27,346	27,469	23,448	3,672	46	0	196	
5										
29	Teething,	.. .. ..	0	40	40	40	0	0	0	
30	Enteritis,	.. .. ..	0	19	19	0	19	0	0	
31	Peritonitis,	.. .. ..	0	18	18	0	18	0	0	
32	Tabes Mesenterica,	.. .. ..	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	
33	Worms,	.. .. ..	0	70	70	70	0	0	0	
34	Ascites,	.. .. ..	0	51	51	0	51	0	0	
35	Hernia,	.. .. ..	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	{ Simply cases of incarcerated hernia, reduced by the taxis.
36	Colica or Ileus,	.. .. ..	0	182	182	182	0	0	0	
37	Hepatitis,	.. .. ..	0	83	83	83	0	0	0	
38	Jaundice,	.. .. ..	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	
39	Spleen, diseases of	.. .. ..	8	389	397	237	154	0	6	
6										
40	Nephritis,	.. .. ..	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	
41	Ischuria,	.. .. ..	0	58	58	58	0	0	0	
42	Diabetes,	.. .. ..	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	
43	Stone,	.. .. ..	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	{ Transferred to hospital for operation.
44	Strictura,	.. .. ..	0	25	25	0	25	0	0	
45	Kidneys, &c., diseases of	.. .. ..	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	
7										
46	Rheumatism,	.. .. ..	15	4104	4119	3011	1096	0	0	
47	Joints, &c., diseases of	.. .. ..	0	100	100	64	36	0	0	
8										
48	Carbuncle,	.. .. ..	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	
49	Phlegmon,	.. .. ..	0	1437	1437	1429	0	0	0	
50	Ulcers,	.. .. ..	2	1920	1922	1912	0	0	0	
51	Fistula,	.. .. ..	0	63	63	63	0	0	0	
52	Skin, &c., diseases of	.. .. ..	3	1331	1334	1320	0	0	14	{ Mostly cases of Lepra Vulgaris, Elephantiasis, Psora, and Herpes.
53	Causes not specified,	.. .. ..	0	28	28	0	28*	0	0	
54	Contusions,	.. .. ..	2	267	269	266	0	0	0	
55	Wounds,	.. .. ..	4	175	179	176	0	0	0	
56	Fractures,	.. .. ..	3	61	64	61	0	0	0	
57	Dislocations and subluxations	.. .. ..	0	226	26	226	0	0	0	
58	Burns and Scalds,	.. .. ..	0	97	97	97	0	0	0	
Total,		160	18,246	38,206	32,864	5,134	46	0	255	

MEDICAL COLLEGE :

1st January, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

No. XIV. zz.

(Z³) *Tabular Statement of the number of Patients treated in the out-door Dispensary of the Medical College, during each month of the Years 1845 and 1846.*

Number.	Months.	1845.	1846.	REMARKS.		
				Of the numbers mentioned in the preceding columns there attended in		1845.
				Once,*	.. .. ..	8546 8137
				Twice,	.. .. ..	2778 2897
				Thrice,	.. .. ..	1499 1820
1	January,	797	1589	Four times, .. .. ..	.. .. ..	724 1368
2	February,	525	1573	Five, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	340 1093
3	March,	784	1907	Six, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	243 931
4	April,	735	1623	Seven, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	181 812
5	May,	851	1571	Eight, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	130 628
6	June,	1205	1540	Nine, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	45 504
7	July,	1653	1668	Ten, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	23 413
8	August,	1858	1707	Eleven, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	23 277
9	September,	1710	1402	Twelve, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	7 216
10	October,	1457	1437	Thirteen, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 105
11	November,	1560	1540	Fourteen, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	12 0
12	December,	1417	1566	Fifteen, „ .. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 2
	Total,	14,552	19,123	Total, .. .. ..	.. .. ..	14,552 19,203

MEDICAL COLLEGE:
1st January, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary.

* All very severe cases, whether medical or surgical, requiring prolonged treatment and constant attendance, are transferred, at once, to the College Hospital.

No. XV.

No. 724.

FROM THE SECRETARY COUNCIL OF EDUCATION,

To J. MORRIS, ESQ.,

*Secretary Municipal Committee.**Fort William, May 25th, 1847.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated 23rd instant, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of two Union Bank Books, together with the receipts of the unpaid contributions to the Fever Hospital, of which the statement,* which accompanied your letter, is duly signed and returned.

* Marked No.
XV. a.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

No. XV. a.

Received from Mr. JAMES MORRIS, Clerk to the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements, the following, viz.—

				Donations.			Subscriptions.			Total.			
				Co.'s R.	R. A. P.	Co.'s R.	S. A. P.	Co.'s R.	S. A. P.	Co.'s R.	S. A. P.	Co.'s R.	
Two,	...	2	Union Bank Books, Nos. 1 and 2, containing the cash transactions of that Bank with the Fever Hospital Committee, from the 28th March, 1836 to 22nd May, 1847, amounting (inclusive of Sicca Rupees 7,000 or Co.'s Rs. 7,466 : 10 : 8 in Government Securities) to Net Company's Rupees,	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,248	7 10		
Seven,	7	Receipts† as per list annexed, marked <i>A.</i> of Native Contributors to the Fever Hospital, who refuse to pay till the Hospital is established,	2,453	5 4	11	0 0						
Six,	6	Ditto ditto marked <i>A.A.</i> of the like kind of Christian ditto ditto,	21	0 0	166	0 0						
Eleven	11	Ditto ditto marked <i>B.</i> of Native Contributors to the Fever Hospital who put off payment from day to day,	3,084	7 5	1	0 0						
Twenty-three,	23	Ditto ditto marked <i>B.B.</i> of the like kind of Christian ditto ditto,	128	0 0	51	0 0						
Two,	2	Ditto ditto marked <i>C.</i> of Native Contributors to the Fever Hospital, the payment of whose contributions is doubtful (the Bills were with Baboo Ramcomul Sein, (since <i>Dead</i>) but enquire of his son Hurreemohun Sein at Bank of Bengal),	106	10 8	0	0 0						
Four,	4	Ditto ditto marked <i>C.C.</i> of the like kind of Christian ditto ditto,	10	0 0	8	0 0						
Five,	5	Ditto ditto marked <i>D.</i> of Native Contributors to the Fever Hospital who refuse to pay,	26	0 0	8	0 0						
Forty-eight,	..	48	Ditto ditto marked <i>D.D.</i> of the like kind of Christian ditto ditto,	217	0 0	25	0 0						
Twelve,	12	Ditto ditto marked <i>E.</i> of Native Contributors to the Fever Hospital absent from Calcutta,	93	0 0	17	0 0						
Twenty-two,	..	22	Ditto ditto marked <i>E.E.</i> of the like kind of Christian ditto ditto,	107	0 0	5	0 0						
Three,	3	Ditto ditto marked <i>F.</i> of Native Contributors to the Fever Hospital whose offices or places of residence have not been discovered,	7	0 0	0	0 0						
Nine,	9	Ditto ditto marked <i>F.F.</i> of the like kind of Christian ditto ditto,	20	0 0	0	0 0						
Two,	2	Ditto ditto marked <i>G.</i> of Native Contributors to the Fever Hospital <i>Demised</i> ,	2	0 0	2	0 0						
Twelve,	12	Ditto ditto marked <i>G.G.</i> of the like kind of Christian ditto ditto, Add 4 pie omitted to be paid by two individuals,	91	0 0	15	0 0						
				0	0 4	0	0 0						
			Total Co.'s Rupees,	6,366	7 9	309	0 0	6,675	7 9	67,923	15 7		

NOTE.—No further efforts have been made to realize the above sums since the 1st May 1839, when the Fever Hospital Accounts were closed and the Establishment discharged. See Statement in Appendix (E) page 288—to the Municipal Committee's Report, and it is apprehended that a great part of the above sums cannot be realized.

J. MORRIS,
Clerk to the Municipal Committee.

[† Delivered to Doctor Mouat, to be by him presented for the recovery of the sums therein mentioned.—J. M.]

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :
22nd May, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
Secretary Council of Education.

No. XVI.

No. 3098.

To W. BRACKEN, ESQ.,
Collector of Customs.

SIR,

Two questions which were suggested by the late Mr. McFarlan, Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, as deserving the consideration of Government, were by the Government referred to the Municipal Committee, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, to Report upon, viz.

First.—The passing of a Law for the Regulation of Ferry Boats plying between Calcutta and the opposite Bank of the River.

Secondly.—The passing of a Law to prevent the Obstruction of Public Ghauts within the limits of Calcutta by Boats remaining a long time in front of them.

Mr. Patton the present Chief Magistrate has suggested to the Committee that the sort of investigation, which it would be proper to institute, in order to Report upon these questions, would be the examination of those who frequent the River, and thus have opportunities of witnessing the accidents that commonly occur, and might offer useful suggestions upon the subject, and that such persons he presumes may be found in your Office.

The Committee will therefore feel much obliged to you if you can yourself afford them any information upon the subjects noticed below, and procure from any persons in your Office or connected with it, answers which may be depended upon to the following Queries—

First.—In reference to Ferry Boats.

1. Whether there are any, or what fixed Ghauts on this side of the River from which Boats ply for the purpose of taking passengers, in such numbers as may offer, to the other side, and may thus be considered as Public Ferry Boats?

2. Whether there are any fixed times at which passage in such Boats can be obtained, and fixed customary fares?

3. Whether there is any customary regulation in regard to the number of persons admitted into the Boats with reference to their size?

4. Whether the Boats which now ply for the above purpose are good and sufficient, and well appointed in tackle and hands?

5. Whether from the want of Regulations on the above subjects accidents frequently occur attended with loss of life and property?

6. Whether it would be expedient that Boats allowed to ply as Public Ferry Boats, should be Numbered and Registered; and the name of the owner Registered likewise, and the number of the Boat, name of the owner, together with the number of passengers it is permitted to carry, should be painted in legible characters in some conspicuous part of the Boat?

7. What other Regulations it would be expedient to enforce by Law upon the above matters?

8. What number of Ghauts, and at what stations, ought to be fixed for the departure of such Ferry Boats on the Calcutta side, and at what times of the Tide?

9. What number of Ghauts and at what stations ought to be fixed on the other side for the return of such Ferry Boats from thence to Calcutta, and at what times of the Tide?

To your answers to the above Queries, be pleased to add such further information or suggestions as appear to you useful.

Secondly.—The preventing Obstructions at Public Ghauts.

1. Whether there is any, and what amount of inconvenience or danger occasioned by the obstruction of these Ghauts from Boats remaining a long time in front of them, and whether any and what Regulations might be made to prevent such obstructions without interfering with the time necessary for landing passengers and cargo or for taking them on board.

Be pleased to add to your answer such information or suggestions as may appear to you useful on this head.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Committee upon

Municipal Improvements.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

16th March, 1847.

No. 3,099.

The like Letter addressed to CAPTAIN T. E. ROGERS,

Master Attendant and Superintendent of Marine.

No. 4,000.

The like Letter addressed to CAPTAIN E. ONSLOW,

Harbour Master.

No. 4,014.

The like Letter addressed to CAPTAIN W. BOOTHBY,

Surveyor of Shipping.

No. 4,022.

The like Letter addressed to CAPTAIN E. OAKES,

Surveyor of Shipping.

No. 4,023.

The nearly like Letter addressed to CAPTAIN G. W. S. HICKS,

Superintendent of Police.

No. XVII.

No. 499.

To THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, Kt.

Chairman of the Committee upon Municipal Improvements.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 3098, dated 16th instant, requesting me to furnish any information I can on the subject to which your communication refers, and setting forth certain questions, to which you desire a special reply may be made.

2nd. Personally, I must confess entire ignorance, and utter inability to offer any suggestions on the subject under consideration. But I have been glad to avail myself of

the knowledge, in this respect, of an intelligent officer attached to this Department, Mr. E. O'Brien, the Head Inspector of the Preventive Service; and whose situation also, as Supervisor of Dhonees, has afforded him opportunities of acquiring information that may be depended on.

3rd. In reply therefore to your letter, I have the honor to submit that officer's remarks and replies *seriatim* to the questions put, in original. They seem to me well calculated to be of use to your Committee in their deliberations on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. BRACKEN,

Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT CUSTOM HOUSE :

The 30th March, 1847.

No. XVII. a.

To W. BRACKEN, ESQ.,
Collector of Customs.

SIR,

I have the honor, in compliance with your orders, to submit answers to the queries put by the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, relative to Ferry Boats from Calcutta to the opposite side of the River, and to the Obstruction of the Ghauts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. O'BRIEN,

*Inspector Preventive Service, and
Superintendent of Dhonees.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE :

The 26th March, 1847.

No. XVII. a.⁽¹⁾

Replies to Queries.

A. 1. The only Ferry Ghauts on this side of the River are Neemtollah, Armenian and Colvin's Ghauts; the corresponding Ghauts on the other side are Sulkeah, Howrah, and Ramkistopore Ghauts. Boats are available at all times from daylight in the morning, till 10 o'clock at night, and sometimes later in fine weather. The ordinary fare is half a pice for each individual in the open Ferry Boats, that carry from 40 to 50 persons each, and one pice in the Dinghys, that carry from 20 to 25 men each.

A. 2. There is a rule fixing the number to each Boat, but from the want of an efficient check, it has become a dead letter. The open Ferry Boats registered to carry from 20 to 28 persons each, take on board from 40 to 50; and Dinghys registered to carry 10 to 12 persons, convey over 20 to 25.

A. 3. There is, but it is seldom if ever observed, the Manjees take as many as they can crowd into their respective Boats.

A. 4. The Boats plying for hire are, generally speaking, ill-manned, and otherwise ill-conditioned : but on this head the opinion of a nautical man would be valuable.

A. 5. Accidents frequently occur from the Boats being inconveniently crowded during the freshes, and when it is blowing hard. I have frequently at such times, seen the *gunwales* of the open Ferry Boats within half an inch of the water's edge. Loss of life, from the want of stringent regulations, very often occurs.

A. 6. All Boats, whether Ferry or plying for hire to take parties to and from ships, or from one part of the River to another, should be Numbered and Registered. Provided of course, means are devised to enforce the regulations in this regard. The present system, I speak from personal observation, is of no use whatever. It would, in my opinion, be advantageous to have the names of the Owner and Manjee, Number of the Boat, and the Number of persons it is licensed to carry, painted on a conspicuous part of the Boat.

A. 7. I can hardly venture to offer an opinion as to what would be most expedient. Perhaps it would be a good plan to take security from the Owners or Manjees of the Boats, or from both, and to punish by fine any infraction of the law.

A. 8 and 9. The Ghauts already mentioned in my reply to the 1st Query, are decidedly most convenient for the public. There does not appear to be any restrictions necessary as to time, except during spring flood-tides, and the height of the freshes.

Obstruction of the Ghauts.

I am not aware that there is any danger to be apprehended from the crowded state of the Ghauts, but there is very great inconvenience occasioned by their being blocked up by Steamers, Accommodation and Cargo Boats, as well as by Natives bathing at them. To obviate these, it would be necessary to establish the following or some other similar restrictions :

- 1st. Certain Ghauts to be set apart for the natives to perform their ablutions at.
- 2nd. Other Ghauts for Boats to load and unload at.
- 3rd. Other Ghauts for Boats to ply at for hire.

4th. To prevent Steamers, Accommodation Boats, &c. from making fast to the shore, by chains or warps ;—also to make Boats lie *between*, and not *at* the Ghauts, whether laden or empty, and to leave a clear passage for Boats of all descriptions to pass up and down between the ships in the moorings and the shore, and also from the Burra Bazaar Ghaut to Hautkhola Ghaut, to keep a clear passage. It is absolutely necessary that something should be done to keep this part of the river from being blocked up, as it is at present, by Up-Country traders' Boats, and cargo Boats of all sizes and descriptions.

E. O'BRIEN,

Inspector Preventive Service, and

Superintendent of Dhonees.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE :

The 30th March, 1847.

No. XVIII.

No. 1781.

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT,
Chairman of the Municipal Committee.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, both of the same tenor, soliciting information on several points connected with the actual system of the Ferry Boats plying between this City and the opposite side of the River, with a view to the introduction of improved Regulations calculated to better secure the safety of passengers and the public convenience, and also on reference to the prevention of Obstructions at Public Ghauts.

2nd. In reply I am directed to inform you, that the Officiating Superintendent forwarded your letter to his address, No. 3099, to the Officiating Master Attendant, on the 24th ultimo, and is now awaiting his answer in order to address you on the subject, which he will have the honor of doing as soon as the Report called for reaches him, sending you a copy of it, and adding such suggestions as may occur to him on the important subject of your enquiry. In the mean time I may remark, that the Ferry Boats are not in any way under the control of this Department, and that the Officers of it have not in fact other or better means of obtaining information respecting them than other individuals, whose duties or avocations may require them to be frequently afloat; but they will nevertheless, it cannot be doubted, feel bound to use their best endeavours to procure all that may be useful for the purposes in view.

3rd. The Officiating Master Attendant's attention will be immediately called to my letter to him of the 24th ultimo, and he will be requested to reply to it as soon as he is in a condition to give the required information, on the various points referred to him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

FORT WILLIAM,
 MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE:

The 21st April, 1847.

Your most obedient Servant,
 JAS. SUTHERLAND,

Secretary.

No. XIX.

No. 1925.

To SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, Kt.,
Chairman of the Municipal Committee.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 1781, of the 21st instant, I have now by direction of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, to forward you the accompanying copy of a Report No. 965, dated 24th idem, he has received from the Officiating Master Attendant relative to the Regulation of Ferry Boats, and to the means of preventing Obstructions at the Public Ghauts, and to communicate the few suggestions that have occurred to the Superintendent on the subject.

2nd. Of the proposal to register and license Boats plying on the river for freight or passage, the Officiating Superintendent entirely approves. In the 5th Para. of his letter Captain Clapperton proposes that the Registry Number, the weight and measurement of Boats plying on the river for freight, and the number of passengers the Ferry Boats might be licensed to carry, should be marked on the quarter of such Boats, the Superintendent would add on the main thwart also, where it can be seen by the passengers.

Nos. 3909 and 4021
 of the 16th March
 & 14th April 1847.

3rd. With regard to the proposal to keep the Ghauts clear, the Officiating Superintendent does not consider that much advantage would be derived from any arrangement of the kind, as he feels confident the Peon appointed to prevent the accumulation of Boats would be bribed; and he is of opinion that putting down posts for the purpose would be an evil, as they would become obstructions to Boats passing up and down in shore, that would be inconvenient and might be dangerous.

4th. In other respects the Superintendent concurs generally with Captain Clapperton, and can add nothing to the facts communicated in that Officer's letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

FORT WILLIAM,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE :
The 30th April, 1847.

Your most obedient Servant,
JAS. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

No. XIX. a.

No. 965.

To J. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1330, dated the 20th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter No. 3099, dated the 16th ultimo, from the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, requesting me to reply as far as possible to the queries therein contained, and to afford the Superintendent such further information on the subject of Ferry Boats, etc. as may be in my power.

2nd. In reply to the 1st query with reference to Ferry Boats, I beg to state that Boats of various sizes and description ply for the purpose of taking passengers in such numbers as offer to the other side of the River, at all the Ghauts on the Calcutta side, wherever they can find convenient landing from the mouth of the Circular Canal to Whatunge Ghaut, immediately below Hasting's Bridge, one kind of Boat chiefly employed in conveying Native passengers may be considered as Public Ferry Boats.

3rd. In reply to query 2nd, there seems to be no fixed times at which passage in such Boats can be obtained, the Boats continuing to ply at all hours of the day and at all times of the tide, but they are mostly employed early in the morning and at sunset in the evening, bringing people to market with the produce of their gardens from the other side, and somewhat later in the day, sircars, artificers and labourers to attend their business and employments in the City, and to return with them to their homes in the evening, the fares on these Ferry Boats I understand are about half a pice, or the eighth of an anna a head, or even less in proportion to the ability of the passengers to pay; very poor people are taken gratis. Bhurs or Cargo Boats, Punsways and Dinghys for Cargo and passengers ply at all hours of the day and night, and at all times of the tide as may suit the business they are employed upon at the fares noted in the margin.*

* *Hire per day.*

Bhur	1-8 to 2 Rs.	and 2-8, according to Burthen.
Punsway	of 2 oars	8 to 10 As.
Do.	3 "	12 to 14 "
Do.	4 "	14 to 1 Rs.
Do.	6 "	1-4 to 1-8 As.
Dinghys	8 As.	

For crossing the water.

Bhur	4, 6, and 8 As.
Punsway	1, $\frac{1}{2}$, to 2 "
Dinghy	$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, to 1 "

4th. With reference to the 3rd, 4th, and 5th queries I am not aware of any regulation in regard to the number of passengers admitted into the Boats, but doubtless the Manjees know how many people can be carried in them, with reference to their size which is generally from 16 to 30 individuals. The Boats employed conveying Native passengers are very inferior to the Gardwarry or Ferry Boats employed on the Ganges, and many accidents occur from their being overloaded with passengers in rough

weather, and from unskilful management getting athwart hawses of the shipping in strong tides. I have witnessed a small boat without a house or choppah conveying 30 or 40 passengers.

NOTE.—I was acquainted with the Commander of a Country Ship, who returning to his Vessel at night in his Dinghy, was found drowned—the Dinghy people absconded and were never heard of afterwards.

ggers, with only a single oar to propel her, besides the steerman's scull or steering oar. Loss of property and life frequently happen on Bhurs, Punsways, and Dinghys, likewise.

5th. In reply to the 6th and 7th queries, I consider that a Registry of all Boats employed on the River is urgently required, and that the Boats should be numbered and registered with the name of the owner and Manjee, the number of oars or dandys, its burthen in maunds, with the number of passengers it is allowed to carry: the owner should give security to a certain amount before a license to ply is granted to him, for which a corresponding fee might be charged to meet the expenses of a Registry Establishment. The number of the Registry with the weight in maunds should be marked on the Quarter of the Boat, and on the Ferry Boats the number of people they are licensed to carry. It would be necessary to impose a fine on all Boats found plying without a license within a certain time after the passing of an Act of the Legislative Council for the Registry of the Boats. This Act I conceive should include all description of Boats plying off town for hire, for if the Act applied only to Ferry Boats for the conveyance of passengers, it would be easily evaded.

6th. In reference to the 8th and 9th queries the following Ghauts seem to be most generally frequented by the native Ferry Boats, viz.

From Hautkollah Ghaut to Sulkeah Ghaut; from Rajah's Ghaut to Golabaree Ghaut; from Armenian Ghaut or Meerbohur's Ghaut to Howrah Ghaut; from Colvin's Ghaut to Ramkistopore or Seebpore Ghaut; from Whatgunge Ghaut to Bhrparah Ghaut. It might be expedient therefore to confine the Ferry Boats to these Ghauts only. I am not aware that any Ghaut duty or Toll is exacted at any of the Ghauts above-mentioned, except at Whatgunge, the wharfage of which is stated to me to be farmed for 2,000 Rs. per annum, from the Collector of 24-Purgunnahs, consequently all Boats that do not belong to the Lessee or farmer must pay a Toll, the amount of which I have not been able to ascertain.

7th. With regard to preventing Obstructions at Public Ghauts, and in reply to the queries there anent, independent of the destruction of pucka Ghauts by allowing Boats to lie upon them when the tide is high, as may be witnessed at the present Bankshall Ghaut, much inconvenience and damage to public and private Boats occurs by the evil practice of blocking up the Ghauts, it seems therefore highly expedient that all pucka Ghauts extending into the river and intended to facilitate the landing of passengers should be marked off by strong posts, running out as far as low-water mark, within which line of demarcation no Dinghys or other passenger Boats should be allowed to remain but for the purpose of landing and embarking passengers: when the Boats are waiting for freight they should be stationed outside of the posts and the passage to the Ghaut left at all times clear. These objects I think might easily be provided for by a clause in the proposed Legislative enactment, upon which might be founded a few simple rules to be enforced by the attendance of peons at each Ghaut.

8th. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1782, dated the 21st instant, and regret to state, that there are no other Officers in the Department from whom I can call for information on this subject but Captain Bowman. I have submitted the draft of this letter to him, and that Officer concurs generally in all my views on the several questions under consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. B. CLAPPERTON,

Officiating Master Attendant.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE:

The 24th April, 1847.

No. XX.

To THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN P. GRANT, Kt.,

Chairman, Committee upon Municipal Improvements.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4000, dated the 16th instant, and in reply beg to offer the accompanying Answers and Suggestions which have from time to time presented themselves to me during an experience of three years in this port; my duties leading me constantly afloat.

First,—as to Ferry Boats.

1st. There are Ferry Boats regularly plying from all the Ghauts on this side the River except Baboo's, Chandpaul, Bankshall, Coelah, Custom House, Mint, and one or two of the minor Ghauts that may be considered as Public Ferry Boats.

2nd. These Boats cross at all hours of the day, and in the fruit season nearly all night, and extort all they can get from the passengers: the proper fare being half a pice to one pice each trip: according to the state of the weather.

3rd. Yes; but very badly arranged, the regulation number being far too many in a tide-way, and that number frequently far exceeded in the very face of the Police.

4th. Insufficient and deficient in all points.

5th. Frequently, and to a considerable amount of both.

6th. Certainly it would give individuals a clue in case of extortion or plunder.

7th. [Not answered.]

8th. In my opinion no Regulation can be made on this point, as for instance,—A person wishing to land at the Howrah Ghaut, must embark at Smith's Ghaut on a flood-tide, and at Jackson's on the ebb, in common easy tides, consequently the boatmen must accommodate themselves to the tide. I have embarked a little to the southward of the Mint Ghaut in a fast-pulling well-manned Government Beauleau, and with difficulty fetched Howrah Ghaut in the freshes.

9th. The above applies to the Howrah and Sulkea side also.

I am of opinion, that there is more roguery committed, and more lives and property lost (in proportion) in the Boats plying from the Ghauts below Howrah Ghaut on that side the river, than at the other Ghauts, owing to the fact that they are more out of reach of the Howrah Police, consequently the Boats are more overloaded, and frequently, I have no doubt, capsized for the sake of plunder.

No laws can be effectively carried out to remedy the many evils enumerated in the above Questions and Answers, without a good and efficient river Police, with a good active and responsible person as Registrar of Boats and Superintendent of that Police.

Secondly,—preventing Obstructions at Public Ghauts.

1st. There is much inconvenience and danger, amounting to the destruction of life and property, arising from the obstructions allowed at these Ghauts, and these obstructions have greatly increased at the principal Ghauts, say Chandpaul, Colvin's, Police, and Bankshall Ghauts, since a recent order prohibiting Budgerows and Beauleaus lying off the Esplanade, as well as from the public Ferry Boats and private Dingies at these and all other Ghauts. These obstructions and inconveniences may be obviated by many measures. A very simple one I suggested to the Howrah Police about nine months ago, and which they acted upon for some months with great success. A space of some twelve or fifteen feet of the Ghaut was measured off for the landing place, and there were Police Chowkedars stationed to see that all Boats, Beauleaus, &c. were hauled off and moored on either side of the Ghaut as soon as they had deposited their cargoes or passengers, thereby keeping a clear space for

landing or embarking. Further facilities against these obstructions may be obtained by increasing the number of Public Ghauts, by levelling down the banks of the River in various places, which are now filled up with bricks, anchors, and various heaps of dirt and lumber belonging to private individuals, to the obstruction of a free circulation of air, the obstruction of some of the existing Ghauts, and the detriment of the Banks of the River. I here add an idea that I have long entertained, that the whole of the dead sea* wall, extending from Police Ghaut to Colvin's Ghaut, and from Colvin's Ghaut to Chaundpaul Ghaut, might, with small expense, be laid open as a Ghaut or landing-stair, by throwing a flight of steps of masonry along, or what would be lighter, more easily contrived, more securely placed, and I should imagine more cheaply constructed, a succession of flights of iron steps or stairs placed at intervals sufficient to allow of Boats lying between them to await their employers or chance comers.

Should the above meet with the approbation of your Committee, or my poor exertions be of any service in carrying any researches tending to the improvement of the existing state of the River irregularities, I beg most humbly to tender my services, and

Have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

EDMUND ONSLOW,

Officiating Second Assistant Master Attendant,

Superintending Duties of Harbour Master.

* Sic in original
—J. M.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE :

The 29th March, 1847.

No. XXI.

To SIR J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Municipal Committee.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th current, and annexed I have the pleasure of submitting the answers to the queries therewith conveyed, in so far as it is in my power to embody them in such a form. The subject is one that from my long experience of the shipping interests, and traffic of this river, suggests much matter that might more fully and more conveniently, for your Committee and for myself, be disposed of orally than by committing it to paper. I trust however this communication, so far as it goes, will be found substantially to meet your questions, and should it be desired, I shall cheerfully wait upon the Committee, at any time they may appoint, in order to afford them such information on the subject of enquiry as I possess.

In reply to your Queries, I answer—

1st. There are no fixed Ghauts from which passage or Ferry Boats are accustomed to ply between this and Howrah, but they principally arrive and depart from Colvin's, Beeby Ross', Chandpaul, and New Mint Ghauts. These Boats are numerous, and of all sizes, the whole of them belong to the Howrah side, and are not in any way connected with the regular Dinghies seen in daily attendance at the various Ghauts ; and no licences are given that I am aware of.

2nd. There are no fixed times for the arrival or departure of these Boats ; they are plying the whole day through, and the Maunjee leaves the Ghaut so soon as he gains what he considers a sufficient sum to pay for his trouble, and the usual charge is one pice for every two sitters, but the force of competition often induces them to take three and sometimes four for that sum.

3rd. There are Regulations in existence at Howrah regarding the number of passengers a Boat shall carry, and several of the Boats, as also Dinghies, have, to this day, marked on

their bows, the number they are allowed to take, but the rule was never stringently enforced, and has now become a dead letter. I am aware many lives and much property are lost monthly by the upsetting of Boats from their being overloaded. A very short time past I saved upwards of a dozen people of both sexes, who had escaped from a Boat that had sunk, and one of the people I questioned told me, the Boat was marked to carry 25 people, but that he had counted 36, and the Maunjee had been heard to say, he had received fares for 42 ; it was supposed 8 lives were lost in this Boat.

4th. The Boats generally are good, as also well-manned, and when properly laden I consider quite safe, but very few arrive at, or leave the Ghaut in that condition ; and it was only three mornings since while passing Colvin's Ghaut, I saw a boat capsize by merely grazing over a vessel's cable ; now this boat had not only a full complement of passengers, but was also laden with baskets of vegetables to a great height, and so deep was this Boat, that there was not more than two inches of gunwale out of the water ; fortunately the accident happened close in shore, otherwise I think it likely many lives would have been lost.

5th. I know from actual observation that not only much property but many lives are lost every month from the want of Regulations, and people to enforce them.

6th. The Regulation commenced at Howrah, of registering each Boat, and fixing the number of passengers she could carry, would, if properly carried out, be a great benefit, and if at the same time, each Boat was marked with a paint line, how deep she could be loaded, much further mischief would be prevented ; the custom at present is, for these Boats to get all the cargo they can, and then take their accustomed number of passengers, throwing out a cheaper fare as an inducement. If a load-mark was given to each boat, this could not be done.

7th. The only way I can see of reforming the present system, would be by establishing a regular Code of Rules, as also fixing upon particular Ghauts from which alone they would be allowed to ply, and at those Ghauts, having an establishment purposely to enforce the regulations. I consider four Ghauts on each side of the river, would be ample for all purposes of traffic between Baboo's Ghaut and Nimtollah, and two at Cooly Bazar ; it would also prevent much confusion, and I think theft, if they were only allowed to leave this side at fixed times (say every hour) between 5 A. M. and 7 P. M., after which nothing but regular Dinghies ought to be allowed to pass. I do not think it would be advisable to tie them down to any particular time of tide ; only let the Boats be properly loaded, and there is no danger to be feared, more especially if the shipping were moored, so as to leave a clear space opposite each Ghaut.

8th. As above stated, I think four Ghauts would be ample for all purposes on the other side, and the fixing of them could be settled by the Police.

I may further remark that much nefarious traffic is carried on through these Ferry Boats being allowed to pass free from enquiry at all hours, and I know from experience large quantities of opium, bang, salt and other articles, are smuggled into Calcutta through these Channels. My attention was first drawn to this, while residing at Rangoon, I there found large quantities of opium and bang imported annually, which had never been subject to duty from this port, and on enquiry from Natives well informed in these matters, I found, that there was scarcely a Ferry Boat that came over to Calcutta from Rajgunge, even as high up as Serampore, that had not on board something requiring concealment ; and on further enquiry I was perfectly satisfied that not only opium, but many other articles were smuggled in large quantities by the aid of baskets, apparently filled with vegetables.

The Obstructions at Public Ghauts.

The amount of inconvenience occasioned by the indiscriminate use of the Ghauts of Calcutta is beyond conception, and in no part of the world have the dishonest so great facil-

ties for carrying on their nefarious practices afloat, nor do I think there is any port on this side the Cape, where river thefts are carried on to so great an extent, or with such facility, all of which I consider is caused by allowing produce to be landed and shipped at any Ghaut, most convenient to the parties concerned, and that at all hours, Sundays, Holidays, or work days, without the interference of a soul, to say, aye, or nay; and in my daily routine of duty on the river, I see bags being put on board vessels, as full and in good order that long experience tells me is far from giving [being] the case, and cases, and bales of valuable merchandise, all bearing evident marks of hasty and clumsy packing, which would not be allowed to pass from any office, and which had evidently been opened since leaving the Ghauts. I am also aware that many and serious thefts are committed between the Custom House and the vessels, by allowing the Boats to leave the Ghauts at an hour too late to permit of their getting to the vessel that night, and the Cargo thereby temptingly exposed to theft.

Under existing circumstances I do not see clearly how these malpractices could be entirely stayed, but a Code of Laws could be easily framed for the purpose, which if honestly carried out, would effectually correct these manifold evils, and in the meantime I am convinced, much could be done, by having rules laid down for the regulation of Bhurs, Dinghies, passage Boats, and Beaulahs, fixing the Ghauts at which alone they will be allowed to lie, and the hours at which they will be allowed to traverse, having passes if requisite for extra hours.

The inconvenience to passengers by the indiscriminate use of the Ghauts is actually very great, but I do not think there is much danger or loss of life caused by it, and I consider all would be avoided if each class of Boats had Ghauts allotted to them for their particular use.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. BOOTHBY.

No date.

Received 16th April, 1847.

No. XXII.

To SIR J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Improvements.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 4022, of the 16th instant, I have to submit the following replies to the questions put for my consideration, and to offer the annexed few remarks.

Answers to Questions.

1st. As long as I can recollect, Chaundpaul, Colvin's, Police, Coila, Smithson's, Armenian, Bebee Ross', Burrah Bazar, and the New Mint Ghauts, have been used as Public Ferries, and latterly Baboo's Ghaut, but whether these are or may be termed fixed Ghauts, I cannot say.

2nd. Ferry Boats ply at all hours of the day from the above-mentioned Ghauts, without reference to the tide, but I know not whether there are any fixed or customary fares.

3rd. Some few years back Regulations were made for the number of persons to be conveyed on each Boat, agreeably to their size, and the same was painted outside the Boat.

4th. I am not acquainted with the fitness of the Ferry Boats in general, but know them to be of all sorts—good, bad, and indifferent.

5th. I am perfectly aware that accidents frequently occur from the Boats being overloaded, by which great loss of life and property is sustained.

6th. I consider it absolutely requisite that all Cargo Boats, Ferry Boats, Dinghies, and every description of public Boats, should be licensed, registered, and numbered in a very conspicuous manner on each side, both in English and the Native character, as also the number of persons they are allowed to carry, and the Ghaut they ply from.

7th. I believe that nothing less than the employment of a respectable European Superintendent, and Peons under him on the banks of the river, would have the desired effect, and this person should have an office and residence on the Strand, where parties could make their complaints if necessary, either by day or night.

8th. The number of Ghauts are sufficient at present, but I am of opinion, that those that may be fixed upon for regular Ferry Ghauts, should be as clear as possible of the shipping at the moorings, to prevent accidents, which frequently occur among the buoys—the time of the departure of the Boats may be regulated by the Superintendent, as they now ply at all times of the tide.

9th. The number of Ferry Ghauts at present in use on the other side the water, I believe to be sufficient, they are Goolabarree, or what is now termed Sulkea Ghaut, Howrah, Goladangah, and that at Seebpore, the time for crossing as above.

REMARKS.

Obstructions at the Ghauts, and also upon the River.

The greatest obstruction in my opinion proceeds from cargo and large up-country Boats. These when *not employed*, are moored in great numbers between the shore and the inner mooring buoys, from the Custom House to the Armenian Ghaut, so as to completely block up the passage, and cause all Boats on their way up and down the river to proceed outside the shipping and buoys, which sometimes is totally impossible from the strength of the tide, and exceedingly dangerous to attempt. The Cargo Boats when not engaged should be moored two abreast in a line above the Armenian Ghaut, at a sufficient distance from the shore to allow of a passage inside them. The up-country Boats should land their cargoes above the Shipping Ghauts. They are large unwieldy boats, and not easily managed among ships and buoys in a strong tide-way.

Another great obstruction is caused by Boats of all descriptions lying at the Ghauts for hours together, blocking up the passage entirely, and preventing persons from landing without going over them. The whole of the banks of the river on the Calcutta side, from Chaundpaul Ghaut to the New Mint, should be appropriated to the landing of goods, loading of Boats, and the embarking of passengers, the great inconvenience now experienced arising from the greater portion of the River frontage being occupied by private individuals.

For the last eight or ten years I have been in the daily habit of landing and embarking from either the Armenian or Bebee Ross' Ghauts, which I may say nearly join each other, and have very frequently been obstructed by the wrecks of Boats, spars, old guns, iron kentledge, broken anchors, etc., thrown out of Boats at any time of tide, and allowed to remain for days and weeks together, according to circumstances.

Boats coming to the Ghaut at night are often belged by these obstructions; indeed a look at Bebee Ross' Ghaut at the present time would satisfy any one how needful regulations are required on the banks of the river.

I could add much more, but what I have already stated may be deemed sufficient for the present. I beg however most strongly to recommend, that some of the Gentlemen forming the Committee, should take a stroll along the banks of the river, from Chaundpaul to the New Mint Ghauts, and form their own opinion as to what can, and ought to be done, for it strikes me very forcibly, as I have before stated, that to carry out the desired improvements, the whole river frontage will be required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

EDWD. OAKES,

Surveyor of Shipping.

CALCUTTA :

23rd April, 1847.

No. XXIII.

To THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, KNIGHT, M. A.,
Chairman to the Committee upon Municipal Improvements, Calcutta.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 17th ultimo, proposing certain questions with the view of eliciting information touching the necessity for framing laws for the Regulation of Ferry Boats, plying between Calcutta and the opposite bank of the River, and preventing the Obstructions of the Public Ghauts of Calcutta by Boats remaining a long time in front of them.

2nd. On perusing your Letter I was at a loss to conceive why the Chief Magistrate should have led you to suppose that the information you seek might be obtained from those connected with my office. On my referring to that functionary, I was permitted to peruse his Letter to your address, dated 26th June 1845, and from the concluding portion of the 3rd, Para. of that communication, I learned that Mr. Patton referred to the Master Attendant's and Harbour Master's Departments, the Inspector of Customs and the better class of Preventive Officers, as best calculated to offer useful suggestions on the subject of your enquiry.

3rd. I regret my inability from personal experience or observation to afford you the assistance I should have been too happy to render, I have however collected data from different sources, and proceed to lay before you the information thus derived in juxtaposition with the question proposed in your communication, which to the best of my belief, will be found to be substantially correct.

In reference to Ferry Boats—

1st. There appears to be no fixed Ghauts for the purpose, but those at which the greatest traffic obtains, are Hautkoolah, Mint, Beebee Ross' and Colvin's Ghauts, and might be reckoned as Public Ferries.

2nd. These passage Boats can be obtained at all times and all hours, and start as soon as they have a sufficient number of passengers. In such cases the fare is half a pice for each person, but if it is otherwise, there is no fixed fare, the boatmen and passengers make their own terms.

3rd. There are no Regulations for this side of the River in this respect.

4th. The Boats generally used are by no means good and sufficient, and are invariably ill-appointed both in tackle and hands.

5th. The frequency of accidents to these Boats may doubtless be attributed to the want of proper Regulations, which are very much required.

6th. This would unquestionably prove of great advantage and be well calculated to prevent passage Boats from being over-crowded.

7th. This question embraces many important considerations, and as I have had but little experience in the matters it involves, I do not consider myself competent to offer an opinion upon it.

8th. The four Ghauts named in reply to the 1st query, and Boats might with safety be suffered to start at all times, excepting when the *bore* is expected to set in, and on these occasions they ought not to be permitted to quit within an hour of its appearance.

9th. The four Ghauts now used, will I believe answer every reasonable purpose. They are named, Sulkeah, Golabarree, Howrah and Ramkistopore Ghauts.

Secondly the preventing obstructions at Public Ghauts—

1st. Considerable inconvenience must necessarily be occasioned by Boats crowding promiscuously at the public Ghauts, and accidents sometimes occur by their coming in collision with each other, particularly when the *bore* sets in. I do not feel myself competent to state what Regulation might be made to prevent these obstructions. Restriction as to time will doubtless operate prejudicially and prove a fruitful source of unlawful exaction on the part of the underlings to whom the duty of regulating such matters may be entrusted. The evil, however might be, in some measure, mitigated by preventing all Boats except those about to take in or discharge cargoes or passengers from being moored at the Ghauts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

POLICE OFFICE, CALCUTTA:

9th June, 1847.

Your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE W. S. HICKS,

Superintendent of Police.

No. XXIV.

No. 4045.

To MAJOR F. W. BIRCH,

Magistrate.

SIR,

Two Questions which were suggested by the late Mr. McFarlan, Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, as deserving the consideration of Government, whereby the Government referred to the Municipal Committee, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, to report upon, viz.

First, The passing of a Law and for the Regulation of Ferry Boats plying between Calcutta and the opposite bank of the River.

Secondly. The passing of a Law to prevent the Obstruction of Publick Ghauts within the limits of Calcutta, by Boats remaining a long time in front of them.

Connected with these, it appears to the Committee that there are other matters regarding the River Police, which it is their duty to report upon.

The Committee are assured, from the length of time you were Superintendent of the Police of Calcutta, and your well-known zeal and activity in the discharge of the important duties of that Office, that you can give them material information upon the following subjects :

First, In reference to Ferry Boats—

1. Whether there was in your time, or is now, any customary or other Regulation in regard to the number of persons admitted into the Boats with reference to their size ?

2. Whether the Boats which then plied, or now ply for the above purpose, were or are good and sufficient and well-appointed in tackle and hands ?

3. Whether from the want of Regulations on the above subjects, accidents frequently occurred or now occur attended with loss of life and property?

4. Whether it would be expedient, that Boats allowed to ply as Publick Ferry Boats should be numbered and registered with the name of the owner, and that the name of the owner together with the number of passengers it is permitted to carry, should be painted in legible characters in some conspicuous part of the Boat?

5. What other Regulations it would be expedient to enforce by Law upon the above matters?

6. What number of Ghauts and at what stations, ought to be fixed for the departure of such Ferry Boats on the Calcutta side, and at what times of the Tide?

7. What number of Ghauts, and at what stations ought to be fixed, on the other side for the return of such Ferry Boats from thence to Calcutta, and at what times of the Tide?

To your answers to the above Queries, be pleased to add such further information or suggestions as appear to you useful.

Secondly, The preventing Obstructions at Publick Ghauts—

1. Whether there was in your time, and is now, any and what amount of inconvenience or danger occasioned by the obstruction of these Ghauts from Boats remaining a long time in front of them, and whether any and what Regulations ought to be and might be made to prevent such obstructions, without interfering with the time necessary for landing passengers and cargo or for taking them on Board?

Be pleased to add to your answer such information or suggestions, as may appear to you useful on this head.

Thirdly, In reference to other matters regarding the River Police.

The Committee are in possession of a copy of your valuable Report in 1836 to Government on the River Police. They will be obliged by your stating whether you see reason to correct any thing in that Report, or can add any thing to it respecting the system and extent of pilfering or plundering that prevails on the River, in the shipping and landing cargo and passengers, or the transit of Goods and passengers by the River from one place to another; and whether these depredations were or are frequently, or ever attended with murder or personal violence, and what Laws or Regulations ought in your opinion to be passed for the prevention of these crimes, and the means by which they could be prevented?

The Committee will also thank you, if you can afford them, any information respecting the number of persons residing on the opposite bank of the Hooghly, that find daily employment in Calcutta, and the probable average number of persons daily passing from one side to the other.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

The 18th June, 1847.

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements.

No. XXV.

No. 4046.

To RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, ESQ.,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Two Questions which were suggested by the late Mr. McFarlan, Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, as deserving the consideration of Government, were by the Government referred to the Municipal Committee, of which you are a Member, and I have the honour to be Chairman, to report upon; viz.—

First. The passing of a Law for the Regulation of Ferry Boats plying between Calcutta and the opposite bank of the River.

Secondly. The passing of a Law to prevent the Obstruction of Publick Ghauts within the limits of Calcutta by Boats remaining a long time in front of them.

Connected with these it appears to the Committee, that there are other matters regarding the River Police which it is their duty to report upon.

In reference to all these, the Committee will be much obliged to you, if you can afford them any information in answer to the following Queries.

First. In reference to Ferry Boats—

1. Whether there are any or what fixed Ghauts, on this side of the River, from which Boats ply for the purpose of taking passengers in such numbers as may offer to the other side, and may thus be considered as Publick Ferry Boats?

2. Whether there are any fixed times, at which passage in such Boats can be obtained, and fixed customary fares?

3. Whether there is any customary or other Regulation in regard to the number of persons admitted into the Boats with reference to their size?

4. Whether the Boats which now ply for the above purpose are good and sufficient, and well-appointed in tackle and hands?

5. Whether from the want of Regulations on the above subjects, accidents frequently occur attended with loss of life and property?

6. Whether it would be expedient, that Boats allowed to ply as Publick Ferry Boats, should be numbered and registered with the name of the owner, and that the name of the owner together with the number of passengers it is permitted to carry, should be painted in legible characters on some conspicuous part of the Boat?

7. What other Regulations it would be expedient to enforce by Law upon the above matters?

8. What number of Ghauts, and at what stations ought to be fixed, for the departure of such Ferry Boats on the Calcutta side, and at what times of the Tide?

9. What number of Ghauts, and at what stations ought to be fixed, on the other side for the return of such Ferry Boats from thence to Calcutta, and at what times of the Tide?

To your answers to the above Queries, be pleased to add such further information or suggestions as appear to you useful.

Secondly. The preventing Obstructions at Publick Ghauts—

1. Whether there is any and what amount of inconvenience or danger occasioned by the obstruction of these Ghauts, from Boats remaining a long time in front of them, and whether any and what Regulations might be made to prevent such obstruction, without interfering with the time necessary for landing passengers and cargo, or for taking them on board.

Be pleased to add to your answers, such information or suggestions as may appear to you useful on this head.

Thirdly. In reference to other matters regarding the River Police.

1. Does there to your knowledge prevail, and to what extent, a system of pilfering and plundering upon the River, in the shipping and landing cargo and passengers, and to what causes do you attribute it?

2. Does such system and to what extent prevail, in the transit of goods and passengers by the River, from one place to another?

3. Are such depredations frequently or ever attended with murder or personal violence?

4. What Laws and Regulations would it be fitting in your opinion to pass for the prevention of these crimes?

5. Would it be expedient to enact that all Boats plying for hire upon the Hoogly, shall be numbered and registered, and the name of the owner registered also, and the name of the owner together with the registered number painted in legible characters on some conspicuous part of the Boat?

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

The 18th June, 1847.

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. P. GRANT,
*Chairman of the Committee upon the Fever
Hospital and Municipal Improvements.*

No. XXVI.

No. 4047.

To E. JENKINS, ESQ.,

Magistrate of Howrah.

SIR,

Two questions which were suggested by the late Mr. McFarlan, Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, as deserving the consideration of Government, were by the Government, referred to the Municipal Committee, of which I have the honor to be Chairman, to Report upon; viz.—

First. The passing of a Law for the Regulation of Ferry Boats plying between Calcutta and the opposite bank of the River.

Secondly. The passing of a Law to prevent the Obstruction of Publick Ghauts within the limits of Calcutta, by Boats remaining a long time in front of them.

The Committee will be much obliged to you if you can afford them any information upon the subject, noticed below.

First. In reference to Ferry Boats.

1. Whether there are any, or what fixed Ghauts on the Howrah side of the River from which Boats ply for the purpose of taking passengers, in such numbers as may offer, to the other side, and may thus be considered as Publick Ferry Boats?

2. Whether there are any fixed times at which passage in such Boats can be obtained, and fixed customary fares ?
3. Whether there is any customary or other Regulation in regard to the number of persons admitted into the Boats with reference to their size ?
4. Whether the Boats which now ply for the above purpose, are good and sufficient and well-appointed in tackle and hands ?
5. Whether from the want of proper Regulations on the above subjects, accidents frequently occur attended with loss of life and property and to what amount ?
6. Whether it would be expedient that Boats allowed to ply as Publick Ferry Boats, should be numbered and registered and the name of the owner registered likewise, and that the number of the Boat, name of the owner, together with the number of passengers it is permitted to carry, should be painted in legible characters in some conspicuous part of the Boat ?
7. What other Regulations it would be expedient to enforce by Law upon the above matters ?
8. What number of Ghauts, and at what stations, ought to be fixed for the departure of such Ferry Boats on the Calcutta side, and at what times of the Tide ?
9. What number of Ghauts, and at what stations, ought to be fixed on the Howrah side, for the return of such Ferry Boats from thence to Calcutta, and at what times of the Tide ?
10. Whether robbery or murder ever occur ?
11. Whether pilfering or plundering goods in transit to and from the shipping or to the opposite shore is frequent ? and to what probable extent ?
12. Whether there are any known or generally suspected receivers of such stolen property resident on the Howrah side ?

To your answers to the above Queries, be pleased to add such further information or suggestions as appear to you useful.

Secondly. The preventing Obstructions at Publick Ghauts.

1. Whether there is any and what amount of inconvenience or danger occasioned by the obstruction of these Ghauts on the Howrah side from Boats remaining a long time in front of them, and whether any, and what Regulations ought to be made, to prevent such obstructions without interfering with the time necessary for landing passengers and Cargo or for taking them on board.

Be pleased to add to your answer such information or suggestions, as may appear to you useful on this head.

The Committee will be obliged by your favouring them, with copies of any existing Rules or Regulations, for preventing the over-loading of Ferry Boats, and the obstructing of the Publick Ghauts, and stating whether these are general Regulations, issued by Govern-

ment or Regulations of the Howrah Police, and whether they are now observed and enforced, or have fallen into disuse. They will also be obliged to you to state if in your power, the probable number of persons residing on the Howrah side of the River, that find daily employment in Calcutta, and the probable average number of persons who pass daily between Howrah and Calcutta. This information they are induced to believe, you may obtain from the Ghaut Mangees and the Police Thannahs.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

The 18th June, 1847.

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Committee upon the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvements.

No. XXVII.

No. 4048.

To CAPTAIN G. W. S. HICKS,

Superintendent of Police, Calcutta.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 9th instant, in answer to mine of the 17th ultimo, putting certain questions with a view to obtaining information regarding the necessity for framing Laws for the Regulation of Ferry Boats, and preventing Obstructions to the Publick Ghauts, and I have to return you in the name of the Municipal Committee, for whom I solicited the information, and my own, our best thanks for the very valuable information you have communicated in answer to the questions put, which answers will form part of our Report to the Government, now printing in obedience to the reference made to us upon these important subjects.

I observe that you say, that on perusing my letter you were at a loss to conceive why the Chief Magistrate should have led me to suppose, that the information I sought might be obtained from those connected with your Office, and that you had ascertained that Mr. Patton had referred to the Master Attendant's and Harbour Master's Departments, the Inspector of Customs, and the better class of Preventive Officers. I think it right therefore to explain, that the reference in the letter addressed to you to the suggestion of the Chief Magistrate arose from a mistake of the Clerks, and an inadvertence of mine in the direction I gave for preparing a letter to your address. A Letter was prepared and corrected by me, addressed to the Master Attendant and other gentlemen, suggested by the Chief Magistrate, and when I desired Letters to be made out for you, and one or two others not suggested by him, I inadvertently directed the same letter to be sent without desiring the reference to the Chief Magistrate to be omitted. The copies were made without alteration, and I signed them without observing this.

The trouble I have given you, being attributed to the Chief Magistrate's suggestion, arises from this mistake : you truly owe it to my knowledge that the duties of the Superintendent of the Police of Calcutta extend over the River so far as it forms the Harbour, as well as over the City of Calcutta, unless the duties have been altered since the time of your predecessor, which I have not heard of. That gentleman, Major then Captain Birch, did accordingly furnish our Committee at an early stage of our proceedings, with a very valuable paper on the subject of the River Police, which forms part of Appendix (C) to our First Report, at page 56.

In my opinion, that you were a most fit person to be applied to for the information we required, I am glad to find the valuable information you have given us proves that I was not mistaken, and I am very sure that you will think the trouble it has given you not misapplied.

At the time of our First Report it was a general opinion among those acquainted with the working of the Police, that the duties of the River Police being added to those of the Town Police, rendered the Office of Superintendent more complicated and laborious than one Officer could efficiently discharge, with reference not merely to the superintendence of the Ferry Boats and the Ghauts, when these should be put under a good system, but to the thefts, pillage and gang robbery, all of which till lately subsisted, and the two former of which still subsist to a great amount.

It was then suggested that the superintendence of the River Police should be committed to a separate Officer, whose jurisdiction should extend over both banks of the River within certain limits, and with reference to offences committed upon the River, or regarding its navigation, and having his office on the Strand Road, or elsewhere near the River's bank.

We should be glad to know your opinion upon this suggestion, and any other suggestion of your own upon this subject.

In order to make the Government perfectly aware of the practical importance of strict regulations regarding the Ferry Boats and Ghauts, we should be glad to obtain an approximate estimate of the number of persons who cross the River daily, the number of persons who reside on the Howrah side and earn their living in Calcutta, and the number of Boats of all descriptions, which ply daily from each of the several Ghauts on the Calcutta bank.

We suppose this information might be obtained from the Ghaut Manjees, and might be sufficiently ample for the purpose, without going into a minute detail, and by taking only the principal Ghauts and those most in use. We do not know whether you can assist us in obtaining this information, but if you can, our Clerk, Mr. Morris, would attend you and take down from the Manjees their answers to the questions we would suggest, giving you no further trouble than procuring the attendance of the Manjees at your Office, or the Office of our Committee at the Town Hall. Mr. Morris will furnish you with Major Birch's Report, and other papers above referred to in Appendix to Appendix (C) to our First Report, on your applying for them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

The 19th June, 1847.

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Committee.

No. XXVIII.

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, Kt.,

Chairman of the Committee upon the Fever

Hospital and Municipal Improvements.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter under date 18th ultimo, requesting information upon the several points detailed in your Letter, to which I beg to reply as follows.

A. 1. There never was any Regulation whatever regarding the number of persons admitted into the Ferry Boats.

A. 2. The Boats are, in my opinion, very well suited for the purpose, and quite sufficiently manned for the ordinary passage across, *that is*, carrying only their proper complement

of passengers, but not when crowded with passengers, and at the season of the freshes and bores. They are then very unsafe. They have never more than three hands, oftener only *two*.

A. 3. Accidents used frequently to occur with loss of life, I believe, to a considerable amount during the freshes and during the high winds in February and March, but particulars of the actual loss of life could seldom or ever be obtained. If the Boatmen escaped with their lives they absconded for a time. I do not think any great amount of property was involved.

A. 4. I have all along urged the expediency of registering and numbering *all* Boats, that ply upon the River, whether Ferry or Cargo Boats, and I think the name of the Manjee (not owner, as these Boats are all hired out to the Manjees and crews) together with its number and legal complement of passengers should be painted on some conspicuous part.

A. 5. I think, if such could be done, that some penalty should be enforced on the crews of such Boats as refuse or neglect to render assistance to others, in a state of peril. In England such a Law would never be needed, Europeans are mostly prompt to render assistance to others in peril, but here the utter apathy shown, must be witnessed to be fully understood : the *only* inducement to one crew to approach another in a state of peril, would be the opportunity of robbing the sinking Boat of its spars and gear, utterly heedless of the cries of their fellow-creatures when a very little exertion might save.

A. 6. Hathkollah is the chief Ghaut, the greatest traffic being through Sulkeah on the opposite side, to which Hathkollah is conveniently situated, both for going and coming, but all the Ghauts are used, with reference to the state of the tide and the point to which the passenger wishes to be transported, and I think it would be inexpedient to interfere with these, either as to time or station.

A. 7. My reply to question 6th will apply to this also, the Ghauts on the opposite side are, as well as I recollect, Sibpore, Howrah, Sulkeah and Goosrie.

Complaints have all along been numerous, and the inconvenience is very great from the crowding of Boats with Cargo and passage Boats (in which I of course include Bauleahs and Pansways). At some of the Ghauts a board is fixed, notifying that Boats will not be allowed to fix at that Ghaut, but without avail. I have been myself detained (though known to be in authority,) for some time before I could effect a landing at several of the Ghauts, the Boats being so closely jammed together, that it has been quite impossible to get between them, and I have been obliged to pass from one Boat to another, to reach the landing, leaving my own Boat outside. There can be no doubt that some Regulations *should* exist to prevent this inconvenience, but the first necessary step is to *number* the Boats, then, that Boats crowding into and closing up a Ghaut be subject to penalties, that a space be defined, say twenty feet broad in front of each Ghaut, to be kept always perfectly clear, and Ghaut keepers appointed to see that the Regulation is attended to, and delinquents brought up for punishment. There should be certain Ghauts allotted for passage Boats, where Cargo Boats should not be allowed to put to, and certain Ghauts allotted to Cargo Boats, where the publick might be allowed to land, putting up with the inconvenience of detention at such Ghauts. To Cargo Boats I would allot Bhaloo Ghaut, opposite Cooly Bazar, and North of Coilah Ghaut to Smithson's Ghaut, and North of Meerbhur Ghaut to Neemtollah, and North of Hathkollah to the mouth of the Canal ; the remaining Ghauts I would allot to passage Boats, Bauleahs and Budgerows and such craft. Of the passage Boats one Boat should be allowed only to put to the Ghaut at one time and immediately that the freight is landed, should be made to back out and

take station outside, another Boat taking her place, and so on, and the same with regard to Boats leaving with freight: thus not more than *two* Boats would at any one time be put to at any Ghaut, and no obstruction would exist.

Complaints are frequently made, and the cause much oftener occurs without any complaint being made, of the behaviour of the Boatmen in *forcing* passengers on board their Boats. Of course it is only in the case of women, or the weaker of their own sex that this occurs, for, notoriously, the Boatmen are as cowardly as they are insolent and extortionate. I verily believe that many a poor fellow who has been reported to have accidentally fallen overboard from a dinghy on his passage to his ship, has been forced while in a state of helpless intoxication on board, and then robbed and murdered by being thrown overboard, and so drowned. Effective *ghat supervision*, with the numbering of all boats would, I think, put a stop to this forcing system, and save many a valuable life.

With regard to my Report on the River Police made to Government in 1836, which your Committee are pleased to make favourable mention of, not having any copy of that Report, I am unable at present, to state whether subsequent experience would have caused any modification of or addition to that Report, but as well as I can, at this distance of time, recollect the substance of that Report, I do not think that I would make any material alteration in it. I may refer your Committee to my examination on this subject before the Municipal Committee, of which the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan was President, which you will find in the printed Report of the proceedings of that Committee. I have unfortunately no copies of any of the Reports I have at different times made, through Mr. McFarlan, late Chief Magistrate to Government, on the subject of Police, both River and land. The plundering of cargo in transit has all along been very great, but I have considered that the merchant alone is to be blamed; where valuable property is entrusted to the care of a Churrundar, commonly an Up-country Chapprassee or discharged Sepahie, on a salary of four rupees a month, is it a matter of astonishment that he becomes the tool of the wily Bengalee boatman and Dullall, and allows the goods he has charge of to be plundered! Covered Cargo Boats have of late years been introduced by some enterprising individuals, and these, I have no doubt, have been found the most effective check to plundering.

In reply to your last question respecting the number of persons residing on the opposite Bank of the Hooghly that find daily employment in Calcutta, and the probable average number of persons daily passing from one side to the other—to the first part of the question I am unable to reply, to the latter I believe that from twelve to sixteen thousand persons pass and repass from side to side during the 24 hours. During the year 1837 I took a census of the population of the City of Calcutta, included within the Mahratta Ditch, and also a computation of the number of individuals entering and leaving the boundaries, within the 24 hours. The average daily number of the latter, including those entering and leaving by the Western or River side, amounted to one lac and seventy-five thousand and odd, and as well as I can recollect, those entering and leaving by the River amounted to either twelve or sixteen thousand; but I regret that no copy of these Reports is now to be found in the Chief Magistrate's Office, the originals having been sent in, and no Copies kept, so that I am unable to speak positively as to which amount.

Begging to apologize for the delay which has occurred in replying to your Committee's letter, which has been altogether caused by the vain search after the different documents which I was anxious to consult.

I have the honour to remain,
Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. W. BIRCH,

Senior Magistrate of Police.

CALCUTTA :

15th July, 1847.

No. XXIX.

*Answer of Rustomjee Cowasjee Esq., to the Chairman's Letter of the
18th June 1847, marked No. XXV. in this Appendix.*

In reference to Ferry Boats.

1st. There are no particular fixed Ghauts; they ply according to the state of tide from Baboo's Ghaut to Baug Bazar, though the most frequent resorts are from Jackson's Ghaut upwards, particularly during the day, when a larger portion of passengers can generally be procured in that vicinity, than at the Ghauts lower down. Boats carrying dealers in fruit and vegetables for daily consumption, to and fro, generally ply at Colvin's Ghaut.

2nd. No fixed time. Labourers of various classes come from Howrah and its vicinity from 7 to 9 in the morning, and return from 4 to 6 in the evening, during which interval the Boats are very generally most fearfully and dangerously crowded—the fares vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an anna—and this in the same Boat—the men being governed more by the number of applicants, than any fixed rule. A single individual crossing in a Boat by himself pays from one to four annas.

3rd. No interference is ever offered to their cramming the Boats to a sinking state.

4th. Very slightly built, and very inefficient men, while the crowded state of the Boat often renders it difficult to avoid danger, and utterly impossible to extricate her when once in a dangerous position.

5th. Yes; I imagine to a considerable extent.

6th. Yes; and provided heavy fines were stringently enforced for any infringement of the regulations, it would no doubt be a saving of many lives.

7th. That the Boats should be classed, and a fixed rate of hire for each class established: that both Boats and men should be examined as to their efficiency every month; that any deviation from the regulations should preclude the owner of the Boat from being admitted to the privilege of having Boats registered, &c. &c.—but whatever regulations are enforced, it is absolutely necessary that the Magistrates should be empowered to decide on all cases in a summary way, since the complainants will generally be of a class ill able to spare time for a protracted suit.

8th. This it is difficult to decide on, since much must depend upon the state of the tide; it would probably be expedient to have a Ghaut below Baboo's Ghaut, and one very high up: this would enable the Boats to avail themselves of flood or ebb for crossing, and to a certain extent avoid the more crowded parts of the River. There might also be a Ghaut in a more centrical position, which would be advantageous for crossing when the flurry and strength of the tide had abated. Time, I imagine, cannot be interfered with.

9th. From want of knowledge of the locality of Seebpore, Howrah, and Gussory, I am unable to reply to this.

Obstruction to Ghauts.

1st. No doubt a deal of inconvenience is caused both by this and the number of people of both sexes who flock to the Ghauts at all hours to bathe indiscriminately. To effect a reformation here, extensive alterations are requisite both as regards access to the Ghauts or rather places where Boats embark and debark passengers, since to reach a Boat at the most of them, the party is not only jostled, but must either wade through mud and filth, or run the risk of breaking a bone by slipping over a polished stone. As suggested in a former reply, certain Ghauts might be expressly appropriated to Ferry Boats.

River Police.

1st. and 2nd. There can be no doubt that an extensive system of plundering exists, both as to merchandize in shipping and landing Cargo, and as to goods in transit from one place to another.

3rd. I am unaware of this, but believe suspicions of personal violence to seamen and others of a night has recently been brought to the notice of the Fiscal authorities.

4th. and 5th. The system of Licensing and Registering all Boats plying upon the River, either as passage Boats or Cargo Boats, would act as a check—and a more efficient River Police would go far to reduce crime—while the infliction of severe punishment on parties actually detected, at the same time making the owner of the Boat liable for all losses occasioned by the act or neglect of his men, and subjecting him to a heavy penalty in case of connivance or participation, would, I think, effect much. All cases must however be disposed of by the Magistrate, as the tedious delay of prosecuting deters many, and the culprit is consequently encouraged to further crime.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

No. XXX.

No. 329.

FROM THE MAGISTRATE OF HOWRAH

To SIR J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Committee.

SIR,

With reference to your Letter No. 4047, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honour now to furnish you with such information on the subjects therein alluded to, as I have from various sources been able to collect.

2nd. For the sake of more convenient reference, I will reply in detail to the various queries contained in your Letter.

First—In reference to Ferry Boats.

1st, The following are the Public Ghauts on the Howrah side, from which Boats ply with passengers and goods to and from the opposite Ghauts on the Calcutta side, viz.

Bandah Ghaut, Golabarry Ghaut, Howrah Ghaut, Ramkistopore Ghaut.

There is one other, Sibpore, opposite Fort William, but the number of persons crossing to and from this Ghaut is small in comparison with the others.

2nd, There are no fixed times for the Boats to start from the Ghauts, each Boat generally leaving as soon as it has its full complement of passengers, unless otherwise specially hired. The generality of passengers, composed of labourers, workmen and villagers taking their goods to the market, pay three pie or one Company's copper pice for crossing. However, in many instances, the Boatmen agree to receive fruit, goods, &c. in lieu of payment for crossing. The higher class of Natives as also Europeans are required to pay from one to two annas for the passage, but there is not any fixed rate; one anna being the customary fare.

3rd, There are no Regulations specifying the number of persons allowed to be admitted into the Ferry Boats with reference to their size; but for the last three months, I have issued the following Rule, on account of the frequent complaints made to me by passengers, that the Boats they crossed in, have been so loaded as to render them dangerous, particularly at those seasons when the bores are of frequent occurrence in the River. Boats of 100 maunds measure to carry 28 persons, including three Boatmen and one Manjee. Boats of less dimensions and size to be regulated by the same scale, which is calculating each individual at three maunds weight, and deducting for Tackle, Boat's Oars, Masts, &c. 15 maunds from the sum total measurement of the Boat; thus—

Boats of Measurement 100 Maunds.

Permitted to carry 28 persons, @ three maunds each,	..	..	84
Boats Tackle, ..	..	..	15
<hr/>			—
<hr/>			99

4th, I cannot say much in favour of the Boats used for the several Ghauts, they being in general but badly built, without any regard as to their being sea-worthy. The Boats in but few instances belong to the Manjees that ply them, but are hired from Native Boat Builders in Calcutta, who of course take little care in the construction of them. Their object being only to build as many as they can possibly get hire for. Boats above 50 maunds are required to have three Boatmen and one Manjee. This Rule however I find little attended to, unless my Police exercise great vigilance at the Ghauts as the Boats are starting.

5th, I have no data in my office to which I can refer, respecting the loss of life and property, the jurisdiction of the River being under the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. There are, I am aware, many accidents occurring particularly during the rainy seasons, as the River gradually swells and increases in breadth, but these are never officially reported to me.

6th, As to the expediency of Boats being Registered, both as to the name of the owner, the number of the Boat, together with the number of Passengers it is permitted to carry, I have no question, having already adopted this custom in as far as it is in my power. It is the only means I find, by which any control can be maintained over the Boatmen, who at all times are willing to carry as many passengers and goods as they can get on board their Boats without any regard to the safety of the Boats or the convenience of the passengers.

7th, It would in my opinion be desirable to have all Ferry Boats, or in fact Boats of every description that are permitted to carry for hire, duly registered and numbered. In fact I believe a Bye-Law, similar to the one now in force for the regulating the fares of hired Palkees, would be of advantage, in putting a stop to that continued system of oppression, and on some occasions of actual violence, which is practised by the Boat Manjees for the sake of extorting higher fares than it is necessary to give.

8th, I am not well enough acquainted with the arrangements on the Calcutta side of the River to give an opinion as to what Ghauts ought to be fixed. I am aware of the following Ghauts being in general frequented by passengers wishing to cross to Howrah, viz. Bankshall Ghaut, the Custom House Ghaut, Armenian Ghaut, the Mint and the Haut Khola Ghauts. Except during the freshes, Boats can at all times cross without much difficulty from the state of the tides.

9th, The Ghauts on the Howrah side, I have before mentioned in Para. 1st. These are the only Ghauts that can be made use of by ferry Boats, the intervening shore of the River being altogether enclosed in private property.

10th, With reference to robberies or murders, I can give no information, as all such occurrences are reported to the Calcutta authorities, and are not under my jurisdiction.

11th, I can give no certain data as to the pilfering or plundering of goods, though from numerous instances coming to my notice, I have no doubt it is carried on to a great extent, at least in so far as regards pilfering.

12th, There are of course in a populous place like Howrah, several parties who are suspected as being receivers of stolen property, but on very few occasions have I been able to get any proof against them.

Secondly. The preventing Obstructions at Publick Ghauts.

1st, There is no doubt as to their being a considerable amount of inconvenience occasioned by Boats remaining a long time in front of the Ghauts, so much so in fact that I have for some months issued a positive order to the Police stationed at the several Ghauts in Howrah, never to allow of Boats occupying a space of five yards in the centre of the Ghaut for a longer time than it is actually necessary to land the passengers and goods they may have brought over.

2nd, It requires however constant attention by the Police to keep this Rule in force, for each successive Boat arriving, will, if possible, try and wait till it has its complement of passengers again. I have sometimes thought of erecting a small Pier or rather Jetty of wood-work or stone thrown together, a few yards in advance of the Ghaut, for passengers to land and depart from. By keeping a Burkundaze in constant attendance near this, all Boats could be kept from remaining longer alongside this than was actually requisite.

3rd, The only Rules in force on this side, for remedying the several inconveniences and malpractices occasioned at the Ghauts I have before explained. They consist merely of Police orders issued by myself, which appear to me absolutely necessary. I regret to add there are no Government Regulations, which in any way tend to remedy the evils complained of.

4th, I have endeavoured to collect what information I could, respecting the probable number of persons residing in Howrah who daily find employment in Calcutta, and believe the following average may be depended upon as being nearly correct.

Writers and persons engaged in different offices,	..	..	..	1,000
Coolies, Workmen, Women, &c. .	..	..	..	2,000
			Total	3,000

5th, I also beg to furnish you with the enclosed statement, showing the number of passengers, as also the traffic which passed daily between Howrah and Calcutta, on the three days therein mentioned. Of the two large Ghauts on this side, viz. the Howrah and Bandah Ghauts, I have given the total of three days. Of the less frequented Ghauts, the Golabarry and Ramkistopore, only that of two days. From this statement it will be observed, that of two days the average of persons crossing at four Ghauts together, was above 20,000.

6th, To enable this large number to be ferried across, there are the following number of Ferry Boats at the respective Ghauts which are Registered in my office, and at the same time have the number of the Boat and the number of the passengers it is permitted to carry, painted in legible Bengalee characters on the front sides of the Boat.

At the Howrah Ghaut,	..	..	..	..	114	Boats of sizes.
„ Bandah Ghaut,	..	..	..	..	123	„
„ Golabarry Ghaut,	..	..	..	..	38	„
„ Ramkistopore Ghaut,	..	..	..	..	49	„
					<hr/>	
					324	„

Thus showing a total of 324.

7th, Hoping the above information may answer the wishes expressed in your Letter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

HOWRAH :

Your most obedient Servant,

8th July, 1847.

E. JENKINS.

No. XXX. a.

HOWRAH GHAUT.		BANDAH GHAUT.		GOLABARRY GHAUT.		RAMKISTOPORE GHAUT.										
Date.	Passengers.	Date.	Passengers.	Date.	Passengers.	Date.	Passengers.									
	Arrival.		Departure.		Arrival.		Departure.									
30th June, ..	4,334	4,601	8,935	7 20 23 6 0	2,083	4,213	6,296 7 4 10 0 0	30th June, ..	479	814	1,293 0 1 1 0 0	30th June, ..	1,134	1,937 1 0 2 0 0	Horse carriages.	
1st July, ..	4,089	5,151	9,240	6 13 18 8 0	1st July, ..	2,647	2,840	6,487 2 3 5 0 0	1st July, ..	647	844	1,491 0 2 1 1 0	1st July, ..	1,596	1,872 3,468 0 0 3 2 0	Bullock carriages.
2nd July, ..	4,442	4,514	8,986	3 11 7 6 0	2nd July, ..	2,200	4,280	6,480 7 4 6 0 0							Cows.	
Grand Total,	12,865	14,296	27,161	16 44 48 20 0	Grand Total,	6,930	12,333	19,263 16 11 21 0 0	Grand Total,	1,126	1,658	2,784 0 3 2 1 0	Grand Total,	2,730	3,899 6,539 1 0 5 2 0	Horses.
Average, ..	4,288	4,765	9,053	5 14 16 6 0	Average, ..	2,310	4,111	6,421 5 3 7 0 0	Average, ..	563	829	1,392 0 1 1 1 0	Average, ..	1,365	1,904 3,269 1 0 2 1 0	Palkees.
	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	

Number of registered Boats at this Ghaut.

144

Number of registered Boats at this Ghaut.

38

Number of registered Boats at this Ghaut.

49

E. JENKINS,
Magistrate.

No. XXXI.

THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, K.T.,
Chairman Municipal Committee, Calcutta.

HONORABLE SIR,

I beg to express my extreme regret for not having sooner acknowledged your Letter of the 19th ultimo, and to state that prolonged indisposition and an unusual press of other business, more immediately connected with my Official duties, together with the difficulties I have experienced in obtaining competent persons to collect information, bearing on the important subject of your communication, prevented me from forwarding an earlier reply, and bestowing on it that prompt notice and attention which it deserves. I trust however, that the causes which have led to this delay, and the reasons I have given, will appear to yourself and the Committee, of which you are Chairman, strong and sufficient enough to acquit me of any intentional tardiness or indifference to the matters treated of in the Letter above referred to.

I will now endeavour to comply with the requisitions it contains, and to lay before you, scanty as it is, the information I have been able to gather, with such observations and remarks, as may seem applicable to the points, on which you have done me the honor to request my opinion.

1st. With regard to the suggestion that the superintendence of the River Police should be committed to a separate Officer, on the grounds that the duties of the River Police being added to that of the Town, rendered the Office of Superintendent more complicated and laborious than one Officer could efficiently discharge. I beg to say, that the River Police has had quite as much of my attention as any other portion of the Police, and it does not occur to me that its supervision and management have ever been so irksome or laborious under the present new system and arrangements, as to suggest the necessity of its being placed under separate controul. It is not difficult to suppose, that its superintendence was troublesome on the old plan, or that it interfered greatly with other duties connected with the Town Police, but now the former department derives very great assistance from the latter, and a separation would, I think, render the duties of both more complicated and laborious than heretofore. My reasons for supposing so are these—co-operation is a thing which Natives cannot, or will not understand, and co-operation will certainly be desired, if the two bodies are divided, and if it be not of the most earnest kind, the endeavours of both will prove useless to the purposes they were directed, and mischievous to themselves. Then again natives are naturally very prone to recrimination, and apt to shift blame on each other on the most trivial occasions; the proposed measure would afford the two Police an excellent opportunity of indulging this feeling, thereby obstructing work and defeating the object for which they are employed—besides it does not seem at all certain to me, that two distinct bodies, or any class of hired people, having the same duties to perform, vested with the same powers, receiving and acting under different orders, in a large populous City, would cordially unite and make their work a common cause. I am therefore of opinion, that a separation of the River and Town Police, who have so long worked as one body, would not be successful as a measure of improvement: I am moreover persuaded, that a division would, from the want of co-operation it is likely to induce, and the petty jealousies and other bad feelings it is calculated to engender, not only render the position of the Superintendent more complicated and laborious, but infinitely more invidious and disagreeable.

I now take the opportunity, Honorable Sir, of noticing the allusion made in your Letter to the "gang robberies" and theft, which the Committee have been informed still exist. I have to say with reference thereto, that since February 1846, not a single river robbery has taken place, nor has an occurrence of the sort been reported at the Police Office. The Com-

mittee's informant would be doing a public service by desiring the parties robbed to appear at my Office, or by reporting the matter himself, and giving in the names of the sufferers.

There are petty thefts no doubt committed, but until the mercantile community can procure honest Churrundars, and make better arrangements for the protection of their property, or that consigned to them, so long will this state of things continue in spite of all the vigilance the Police may be capable of displaying.

In most cases of river thefts the Churrundar themselves or Sirkars are the thieves, who the sufferers may be it is difficult to ascertain, since when property is recovered or found by the River Police, no proprietors will come forward to claim it, nor is a complaint made that certain articles were stolen, while being conveyed to such and such a ship. Under these circumstances it is a fitting question to ask, who is the sufferer? It is remarkable too, and worthy of notice, that very few instances are known of ships discharging cargo, losing any portion of it. All the principal thefts occur in transit to ships taking it in.

With respect to the suggestion of placing the Ghauts and Ferry Boats under proper management, it would be advisable I think, when proper Laws, Regulations, &c. shall have been framed and passed, to commit that management to the River Police: this would be easily done by increasing the establishment. The obstructed and filthy state of the Ghauts, and the many accidents and deaths that happen from the use of Boats not adapted for Ferry Boats, as well as the crowded state in which they ply to and fro, render the suggestion as a measure of improvement and one worthy of the most serious attention. I regret exceedingly that I have not been able to procure an approximate Estimate of the number of persons who reside in Howrah but gain their livelihood in Calcutta; the various Estimates given to me by the different Mangees, differ so widely, that I could not offer them as a guide.

At one Ghaut, the largest, (Meerbhur) it is calculated that about two hundred and fifty people, residents of Howrah, cross and re-cross daily.

In conclusion I beg again to apologize for the delay which has occurred in replying to your Letter.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE W. S. HICKS, *Captain,*
Superintendent of Police.

CALCUTTA, POLICE OFFICE :

31st July, 1847.

No. XXXII.

No. 4044.

To F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

Secretary to the Medical College.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant to request you to be so good as to state, what is the exact amount of the Estimate for building the proposed Fever Hospital, as Estimated by Major Goodwyn, and noted on his Plan or Gothic Design of a proposed New Medical College and the Hospitals connected with the same? I think, if not giving you too much trouble, it would be best to transmit a copy of the Estimate complete, so as not only to include the Fever Hospital, but all the other buildings connected with the proposed New Medical College. You will at the same time oblige by stating, whether the proposed Hospitals noticed in the Design for a New Medical College, are intended to entirely supersede the present General Hospital, or only to supersede it to the extent of that Hospital being limited to the reception of Military patients only, and not for the reception, as heretofore, of Citizens, Mariners, and others.

I beg to transmit for your information, copy of a Letter No. 4010, of the 1st of April last, which I addressed by order of Sir John Grant, to Major Goodwyn, upon the subject of a fitting site for the proposed Medical College and Fever Hospital, &c.

I am not aware whether any good has resulted by the enquiries that Major Goodwyn may have instituted.

I have not yet been favored with a reply to my Letter to you of the 10th instant, requesting the favor of your stating for the information of Sir John Grant, the dates respectively, when the Medical College and Clinical Hospital were established, and whether the Clinical Hospital when first established, consisted of only one ward. Your answer at your earliest convenience will oblige.

I am, My dear Sir,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:
16th June, 1847.

Your's very faithfully,

(Signed) J. MORRIS.

No. XXXII. a.

No. 4010,

To MAJOR H. GOODWYN,

Civil Architect, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable Sir John Peter Grant to bring to your notice two spots of ground which are stated to him to present excellent sites, upon which to erect the proposed Fever Hospital and new Medical College, viz: the ground to the North of the New Mint, and the long narrow strip of ground upon a part of which Rajah Sookmoy's Bazar stands, bounded on the North by the New Mint, on the South by the Strand Mills, on the East by Clive Street, and on the West by the Strand Road. The above localities are situated near to those parts of the Town of Calcutta most densely populated by Natives, and offer advantages in respect to being on a high level, and situated close to the River and to the Native Ghants where the Hindoos burn their dead, and bring their sick at the last supposed stage of a dangerous sickness, by which it is generally apprehended, many lives are unnecessarily sacrificed, and Ghaut Murders committed. The proposed Hospitals, if erected on either of the above-named localities, would possibly act as a check against the above evils.

As some caution may be necessary to prevent an undue enhancement in the value of the property above-noticed, which would, it is apprehended, occur, if it were known that the Government were desirous of becoming its purchaser, I am requested to submit to you whether it would not be advisable to place yourself, in communication with Mr. Fraser or Mr. Crow, the Collector of the Calcutta Ground Tax, and Mr. H. C. Watts, the Collector and Assessor of the Calcutta Assessment, for the purpose of requesting their assistance in ascertaining the most favorable cost at which either of the above spots of ground and the buildings thereon may be purchased. Reference to the Office Records of the Gentlemen above-named, will possibly guide you as to the value of the above property.

Mr. Watts or Mr. Rose, Superintendent of the Roads, will be able to show you the late Major Schalch's Map of Calcutta in 4 or 8 parts, on a very large scale (about 8 or 11 inches to the Mile)—this Map, at the period it was made, exhibits a minute plan of every property in Calcutta, and thus will possibly obviate the necessity of making a fresh survey of the property above-noticed as apparently desirable localities upon which to erect the proposed Fever Hospital and the Medical College.

I have the honor to be,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:
1st April, 1847.

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Committee.

No. XXXIII.

To J. MORRIS, Esq.,

Clerk of the Municipal Committee.

MY DEAR SIR,

Illness and inability to consult the records of the College have prevented my replying to your note until now.

The Medical College was opened in April 1835.

The first Hospital attached to it was opened in April 1838, and consisted of a single Ward in a building afterwards used as a Godown, on the site at present occupied by out-offices on the west side of the existing Male Hospital. It was pulled down in 1844 to make room for the present out-offices.

The present Male Hospital was opened in August 1839, to which in 1844 a western Verandah was added.

The Female Hospital was opened in 1841.

Very faithfully yours,

16th June, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT.

No. XXXIV.

To J. MORRIS, Esq.,

Clerk of the Municipal Committee.

MY DEAR SIR,

The first point of your note can only be replied to by Major Goodwyn, to whom I have transferred it for the purpose. The last portion I answered this morning.

Major Goodwyn's Plan is not intended to interfere in any way with the General Hospital, unless the new College should be built upon the ground occupied by that Institution.

Very faithfully yours,

16th June, 1847.

FRED. J. MOUAT.

No. XXXV.

To J. MORRIS, Esq.,

Clerk of the Municipal Committee.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you a copy of Major Goodwyn's reply, to that portion of your letter which I was unable to answer myself.

The subject of the ground now occupied by the General Hospital, is worthy of Sir John Grant's most serious attention, as it will enable all the Plan to be carried out, at one-third of the cost at which it could be accomplished elsewhere, and with great advantage to the public service, as well as to the City. Should Sir John desire it, I can address him officially upon the subject, pointing out all the bearings of the case in this new point of view.

Very faithfully yours,

MEDICAL COLLEGE:

FRED. J. MOUAT.

19th June, 1847.

No. XXXV. a.

MY DEAR MOUAT,

You will find Mr. Morris' letter has been under Medical treatment, but I tore it by mistake, and have endeavoured to mend it.

The Estimate entire for all the buildings connected with the new design, for the Medical College is as follows—

Central College building, comprising Council Room, Library, Museum, Curator, Secretary's dwelling and Offices,	1,68,380
Buildings on each side, (detached) and retired, being the Fever Hospital on one side, with every accommodation for 360, and the Male and Fe- male Hospital on the other side, also for 360 patients, both buildings having Baths, Privies, and Verandahs, and includes the Eye Infir- mary, each, 1,30,000	2,60,000
Quarters or Barracks for 150 European and 200 Native Students, with din- ing and sleeping accommodation, and an arcaded area for wet weather,	92,600
Quarters for Serjeant and Superintendent of Students,	22,806
Ditto for House Surgeon with extra accommodation,	22,806
Two very extensive Theatres, <i>i. e.</i> Theatre-buildings, comprising a Thea- tre on upper and lower story, with additional Rooms attached, ..	90,720
Dissecting rooms and dead house,	10,008
Native tiffin room, Conjee house, Guard room,	6,953
Building, for Clinical Clerks, Assistant Apothecaries, &c., Dispensary, ..	26,736
Cookrooms and Privies, extensive ranges of both,	19,000
Gateways and Offices attached,	6,000
Wells and Tank with Ghats,	4,000
Levelling Parade and ground,	5,000
Pumps, cisterns, pipes, &c. for the various buildings,	20,000
Out-offices, Stables, &c.	5,000

Now these are only approximate Estimates, and would have to be revised before being finally judged upon, and are most probably *above the mark*, for walls have been estimated as solid; making no deductions for openings of doors, &c. The masonry has been assumed at a high figure; the roof, mostly of iron, and the floors of Asphalte, both expensive articles, but which render the Buildings perfect of their kind, and indestructible.

With regard to the General Hospital, I am of opinion, from the number of patients generally in it, that with very slight additions, the design under consideration could easily provide for its Inmates, Surgeons and Establishment.

With regard to the Letter which Sir J. Grant addressed me [through Mr. Morris] relative to the proposed site, be good enough to intimate to him the following reason, for my not having yet replied to it. Deeming the City, and especially the dense part of it, an unwholesome locality for Hospitals, and having ascertained that any land to be purchased for this College, in the City, would cost a very enormous sum of money: I endeavoured to work out the hint which you once gave me, of locating the College on the site of the present General Hospital. There are many reasons why this is the very best spot in all Calcutta for it.

1st. It is the *highest** and *healthiest*, and surely where 700 or 800 patients have to be dealt with, and 5 or 600 Students have to reside, the centre of a crowded City is not the best situation.

* Note.—The average height of the ground upon which the General Hospital stands, may be taken to be 10 feet above the level of the surface of the Salt Water Lake—the height of the ground or road at the Alipore bridge, *i. e.* little west of the Hospital, is 12 feet, whilst the ground to the east of the Hospital, *i. e.* at the

2ndly. The new locality is near other Hospitals—the Jails and Insane.

3rdly. It would be most convenient for the attendance at the College, of Assistant Surgeons on their first arrival.

4thly. The ground is the property of Government, and therefore would cost nothing whilst the materials of the General Hospital, would be an offset of 80 or 90,000 Rs. against the expenditure, and the present Medical College and ground if sold, would realize probably at the least $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, so that taking a rough calculation of the total cost, the expenditure being probably, 7,50,000
Deduct for General Hospital materials and Medical College, 3,30,000
Total, 4,20,000

A small enough outlay for such an Institution to make the College effective. In the position I have assigned to it, it would be necessary to erect a number of Dispensaries in the Town where patients would receive immediate treatment, and to which should be attached Doolies* or Vans, for the subsequent conveyance of the sick to the College Hospital. I cannot conceive a better arrangement, and I have the satisfaction to add, that it has received the partial concurrence of the Deputy Governor, who has directed my suggestion as above, to be added to the other documents connected with the project.

I hope you however will submit this both to Sir J. Grant and the Council of Education for their consideration.

Yours sincerely,

18th June, 1847.

(Signed) H. GOODWYN.

(True Copy)

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. P.

head or South end of the Chowringhee road, is 8 feet, making the average as above stated. The height of the ground along the bank of the River bounded by the Chitpore road on the east, and the River on the west, is from 9 feet to 20 feet, making the average height $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and in a neighbourhood open to the River on the west, and to the north and south, not, by the space required for the Hospital, densely crowded. The ground to the east and *south* of the General Hospital is very *low*, filthy, ill drained, full of holes, and very unhealthy, but capable of being improved.

* The sick residing near the bank of the River might be conveyed in Boats, and be taken to the back of the General Hospital through Tolley's Nullah, which passes close to the back of the General Hospital.

J. M.

No. XXXVI.

No. 4052.

To DOCTOR F. J. MOUAT,

Secretary to the Medical College, &c. &c. &c.

My Dear Sir,

I submitted your Letters dated the 16th and 19th instant to my address, to the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant, he directs me to state, that he will be glad if you would address him officially upon the subject of the great advantage to the Public Service, as well as to the City, by erecting the proposed New Medical College and the Hospitals to be connected therewith, upon the site of the present General Hospital.

The favor of your answer at your earliest convenience will oblige.

I am,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

My Dear Sir,

21st June, 1847.

Very faithfully yours,

J. MORRIS.

No. XXXVII.

To J. MORRIS, Esq.,
Clerk to the Committee.

My DEAR SIR,

In reply to your note of the 22nd, I beg to forward the enclosed for communication to Sir John Grant. Upon reflecting over the matter, I found there were several topics upon which I do not feel authorized to enter officially. I have, therefore, thrown it into the form of a private* communication.

I send for Sir John Grant's inspection, an enlarged view of the central portion of Major Goodwyn's design for the New Medical College: kindly let me have it back again when no longer required.

Very faithfully yours,
 FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.

23rd June, 1847.

* NOTE.—The Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee having applied to Dr. Mouat for permission to print his demi-official Letter, dated the 22nd June 1847, to the Chairman, that gentleman replied that he had no objection whatever to the printing of his Letter, if it is explained that it was written entirely in his private, and had no direct relation to his public capacity, and that his answer dated 7th August 1847, (marked No. XLVI. in this Appendix) to Sir John Grant's Letter of the 2nd instant was also printed.

J. MORRIS.

No. XXXVII. a.

THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Kt.,
President Fever Hospital Committee.

MY DEAR SIR,

In accordance with your wish, communicated through Mr. Morris, to be informed of my reasons for supposing the site of the present General Hospital to be eligible for a New Medical College, I have the honor to furnish the subjoined statement upon the subject, premising that I am not in possession of any records or official documents respecting the General Hospital, to enable me to speak with confidence upon some of the points to which I shall refer, connected with that Institution.

2. In the first place the situation is well adapted for Hospitals, Theatres, &c. and the amount of ground in the possession of Government is adequate for the construction of a New College in all departments, with a very trifling additional outlay: whereas, I am given to understand, that no site of adequate dimensions within the boundaries of the City, or in any other equally eligible situation, can be obtained under a cost of four or five Lacs of Rupees.

3. Major Goodwyn has shewn in his demi-official Letter the amount that will be at the disposal of Government from the value of the materials of the present General Hospital, and of the ground and buildings of the existing Medical College. In addition to this, he might have added the combined sum at the disposal of the Council of Education for the construction of a Fever Hospital, which will reduce the actual cost still further, to the extent of rather more than a Lac of Rupees.

4. I have no returns by me to exhibit the average number of civil patients treated in the General Hospital during the last half century, but supposing them in both Male and Female Wards, including all seasons and epidemic visitations of disease, not to exceed 100

persons,* they would only occupy three, or at the utmost four wards of the proposed Hospital for Europeans, and every duty connected with them might be efficiently discharged, by appointing from among the present Professors, a Clinical Physician and Surgeon, and dividing the duties between them, without any additional cost to the Government.

It would not of course be right, nor do I pretend to recommend, that present incumbents should in any way be interfered with. They might continue to discharge their duties until their promotion, when their appointments would necessarily lapse. Still less should I presume to advocate any interference with the present eminent and excellent Surgeon of the General Hospital, Mr. Nicolson, an Officer of distinguished attainments and long service, universally respected by his professional brethren; and if all the Hospitals in the New Medical College were placed under his personal control, I am quite convinced that every Officer connected with the Institution would gladly serve under so able a chief.

5. The Military Hospital might, as at present, remain separate, with quarters for its own Officers, Establishment, and for such Assistant Surgeons as may from time to time arrive from England, and the employment of the latter could easily be rendered more profitable to the State than can be accomplished under the existing system; but these are questions on which I am precluded from entering, unless called upon by authority to afford information regarding them.

6. The greater number of the present European patients of the General Hospital pay a small sum for their diet, &c. during the period they are under treatment.

In the Medical College Hospitals, they are treated and dieted gratuitously, which would, I think, be regarded as a boon by many of the poorer members of the community. It would entail little additional expense to furnish suitable accommodation for the better classes of patients resorting to the General Hospital, in which every attention would be paid to the degree of privacy and retirement they might desire.

7. The greatest wants of the present College are Hospital accommodation and Clinical Instruction. The General Hospital is near the Eye Infirmary, close to the Institution for the treatment of the Insane, with the Jail and Militia Hospitals in its vicinity, all of which might, in communication between the Government and the Medical Board, and under proper regulations, be rendered available for the purposes of the New College, without any additional expense to Government.

8. Another point of some consideration to Government is the expense of maintaining the Subordinate Medical Establishment now attached to the General Hospital. A small addition to the same department of the Medical College, could perform the whole of the duty required, at a comparatively trifling extra cost.

As the whole of the European Medical Subordinates are hereafter to be educated at the Medical College, and as the accommodation provided for them might be made to include those of the same branch of the public service, who are temporarily at the Presidency, the end to be attained by placing the College in the position of the General Hospital would be considerably enhanced, by enabling all to take advantage of the means of instruction afforded by the Museum, Laboratory, and Dissecting Rooms of the Institution.

9. I was informed by the late Drs. McLeod and Murray, Inspectors General of H. M's. Hospitals in India, that prior to the building of the present Sudder Dewany Adawlut, then intended for a Military Hospital, Committees were ordered to assemble and report upon the deficiencies existing in the General Hospital, and its inapplicability to the purposes for which it is used.

* Since the above was written, I have made enquiry on the subject, and have reason to believe that the real average would be found not to be more than one-half.

I have not seen those documents, but as they doubtless exist in the records of the Military Department of Government, it might be useful to consult them, with reference to the several questions now mooted.

10. Among the chief objections to the removal of the College so far from the City, are the great distance from which bodies must be brought for dissection; the number of sick persons in the densely populated parts of the Town who would be further removed from Medical and Surgical aid: and the delay that would occur in sending Police cases so far from the immediate neighbourhood in which they generally occur.

11. The first could readily be obviated, by the employment of two covered carts, and the use of ponies instead of bullocks, the expense of which would be defrayed from the contingent allowance of the Dissecting Department. A special Chuprassee is always sent with these carts to prevent their being converted into a source of extortion and annoyance to the persons living on the line of road through which they are compelled to pass. From Nimbullah Ghaut they would cross at once to the Circular Road, skirting along which, they would reach the New Medical College without passing through any other thoroughfare, and as they are locked up, few, if any, of the passers by, would be aware of their contents.

Again, they are sent to the Ghaut with the dissected remains at midnight, and return with the fresh subjects at daybreak, when few are abroad or likely to be disturbed by them.

They are also carefully watched by the Police to see that there is no unnecessary detention or exposure in transit.

12. Two extra Dispensaries would, I think, be amply adequate to prevent any great inconvenience arising from the removal of the present College Hospital in Putuldangah. The expense of maintaining these I am unable to state, but it may be readily ascertained from the records of the Native Hospital.

To each should be attached a couple of doolees, for the transport of severe surgical cases, which would not bear the shaking of a wheeled conveyance, and at the Police Office might be kept a large covered Van for carrying all other cases requiring in-door hospital treatment.

If these means were generally made known throughout the Bazars, and the various Police Thannahs were furnished with a few printed simple regulations upon the subject, the Native population would soon resort to them. Cases are often brought at present to the Medical College Hospital from distant places on hackeries, in doolees, palanquins, or any other conveyance which the villagers are able to afford or procure.

Again, the vicinity of the General Hospital itself is densely populated, and would afford a large number of cases of diseases of all classes.

13. To the Students it would not be a source of any very great inconvenience, for the majority of them now procure lodgings in the neighbourhood of the College, and would doubtless migrate to whatever place the institution might be removed to.

The Military Class and European Subordinates reside entirely on the premises, and many more of the English Department would do the same, if suitable quarters were provided for them, as will be the case in the proposed New College.

14. This communication has already extended to so great a length, that I am unwilling to add more at present, but I shall be happy to afford any additional information you may require upon particular points, if you will kindly intimate your wishes to me.

I remain, My dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.

MEDICAL COLLEGE:

June 22nd, 1847.

No. XXXVIII.

No. 4077.

FROM THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT,
Chairman of the Municipal Committee,

To DOCTOR F. J. MOUAT,
Secretary to the Council of Education.

MY DEAR SIR,

The pressure of business in the Court has delayed my answer to your Letter of the 22nd of June, which I duly received from Mr. Morris, and which required some consideration.

All the information necessary with regard to the eligibility of the site of the General Hospital for a Fever or other Hospital for Civil and Nautical patients, with whom alone we have to do, and all the history and medical statists of that Hospital, so far as they could be ascertained, you will have found in the First Report of our Committee and its Appendices, which have been sent you, I understand, by Mr. Morris.

1. In regard to the salubrity of its site we had the decided opinion of Mr. Nicolson, Mr. Martin, and Dr. Macleod, which we have abstracted on pages 230, 231, and which are printed at length in Appendix F.

Mr. Nicolson's opinion, that while the plain surrounding the enclosure remained clear and unoccupied, it must have formed an eligible situation for an Hospital, throws no light upon its present eligibility for that purpose, which, from his account of the state of its immediate vicinity, for several years before, and at the time he gave his evidence, is just what it is represented to be by Mr. Martin and Dr. Macleod—both good judges—the latter probably one of the persons of the best judgment and most extensive experience and accurate knowledge, of the salubrity of Hospital sites in all parts of the world, of any man then in the British Dominions.

Its distance from the town and Harbour—the deleterious and dangerous consequences of this distance—are forcibly pointed out on pages 232, 233, and the Appendix referred to in our First Report.

It is true that the construction of the General Hospital is dwelt upon by Mr. Martin and Dr. Macleod, in addition to its site and its distance, as a great cause of its insalubrity. Dr. Macleod says, "that in point of situation it is obnoxious to all the disadvantages stated as attaching to that of the Regimental Hospital—But in regard to its distance from Calcutta, that is an inconvenience peculiarly its own."—It is true therefore, that the badness of its construction must be taken into consideration along with the unhealthiness of the site and its distance from the City and port, whence its patients had to be brought, in estimating the causes of the excessive mortality that has prevailed in it, yet a large share cannot but be ascribed to those latter causes, though to what amount may be doubtful—But that the ratio of mortality in the General Hospital has been lamentably great is certain, amounting on an average of 5 years to 14.6 per cent; while the average in the Hospitals of Rome, the country surrounding which is subject to the same deleterious miasmata with that in which Calcutta stands, is only 10 per cent.

I can therefore see no reason to induce me to alter the opinion which in common with every other Member of our Committee—for we were quite unanimous—and after the most careful consideration—I then formed, that although the General Hospital "should be rendered, "as far as the building was concerned, a sufficiently good Hospital, it was yet by its insalubrious situation, from dampness, by its want of a free circulation of air, by the vicinity of

"the nuisances which surround it, and by the noxious exhalations which infest it, and added "to these, in the opinion of your Committee, by the insuperable objection of its distance "from the Town and Port of Calcutta, rendered extremely unfit for the purposes of a General Hospital for the European and American sojourners in this Capital and its Port."

I for one therefore could not see the new Hospital placed on that site without great apprehension—and even if, under the Act for improving the salubrity of the Town when in full operation, the site might be rendered less unhealthy, I should consider its distance from the Town and Harbour an insuperable objection.

I am quite aware of the economical considerations so clearly, and in his capacity of an Architect, so properly pointed out by Major Goodwyn—But there can be no economy in building an Hospital in an unwholesome situation, and at so remote a distance from the population and the harbour, as to impede its usefulness in all cases, and to render it utterly useless in many, though at a less sum of money than would be necessary to build one of the same size in a situation free from these obstructions to its usefulness.—The answer to such a proposition is, if you have not funds to build so large an Hospital on an eligible site, build a smaller one—but let the site be such as may not prevent its answering the purposes for which it is built; and when your funds improve, add to it—or build another in its vicinity—If you do otherwise, you will build not an useful Hospital but a splendid Tomb—Accordingly that was the plan proposed by your Committee (page 282). I would particularly request your attention to the very sensible and indeed able Letter of Captain Fitzgerald to me, printed in Appendix F. to our First Report (No. 62 page 177).

But it is far from being established as it appears to me, that, when the necessity, admitted by Major Goodwyn to be created by erecting the Hospital at so great a distance, for erecting a "number of Dispensaries where patients would receive immediate treatment, to which should be attached Doolies or Vans for the subsequent conveyance of the sick to the College Hospital" is taken into consideration, the saving will be nearly so great as is estimated by him. These patients cannot receive immediate treatment with safety to their lives, except at the hands of skilful Apothecaries and Surgeons, with the assistance of good nurses and other attendants, a competent number of which, with suitable beds, in healthy and well constructed apartments, must be kept up at each Dispensary—which, in truth, must be a small Hospital. The expense of erecting a small Hospital, capable of receiving 20 patients, is estimated by Captain Fitzgerald at Rupees 37,021 : 8 : 1. If we should suppose the proposed Dispensaries to cost only one-third, greatly I suppose under the mark, and that no more than six were erected for the whole of the long and populous Native Town, the cost would be Rupees 74,043.—To this would have to be added the annual cost of repairs and Establishment—and the certainty of much less careful and skilful treatment, in generally the most important and in the usually too long delayed cases of the poor, the most critical stage of the disease—In cholera, in all cases—and in many cases of the acute diseases the patient must continue to be treated where he is first taken till he recovers or dies—and in many more cases he must continue to be treated there, till that treatment shall have so far subdued or mitigated the disease as to enable him to be carried with safety, a distance of from 5 or 6 to 2 miles, in the broiling sun of the day, with the thermometer nearly at fever heat—or the chill and damp air of the night and morning. The extreme danger of the patients being so carried in the early stages of most diseases, and the consequences of delay in those stages are forcibly pointed out by Dr. Macleod and Dr. Graham, (1st Report, pages 232, 233, Appendix F. page 254.)

There is no doubt "that the heart of a city, especially the densely inhabited part of it, "must be a most unwholesome locality for Hospitals—" but in the case of a city very long and comparatively narrow, like Calcutta, the proper site for Hospitals is the outskirts at the sides of it—here the river side or the College Streets and neighbouring Squares—if the ground

of the latter is sufficiently high and free, or capable of being rendered by draining, free from deleterious miasma—surely the preferring to such a site, one at an end of such city, and at a great distance beyond it, would seem not easily accounted for. It is certain that the present site of the College Hospital is well suited to the convenience of the inhabitants from the numbers who resort to it, and the still greater number which from your Report are desirous of doing so, if its dimensions were sufficient to receive them.

It is very necessary that the Medical College and Hospital or Hospitals should be near together, but not at all that they should be in the same building. I imagine both the Professors and the Medical attendants would prefer their being in separate buildings.

It has been suggested to me that the present Medical College and Hospital might, at no great expence, be thrown into one, forming a spacious and commodious building, solely appropriated to the College, and consisting of all the apartments as Library, Theatre, &c. &c. requisite to such a school of learning—and that an Hospital or Hospitals might be built in its immediate vicinity in an airy and healthy locality.

It has been also suggested to me, that the congregating of sick persons in the wards of one Hospital in such numbers as the amount of sick persons and the variety of diseases which abound here, require to be accommodated and treated, is an experiment which has not yet been tried in the climate of India—and that it might be advisable to erect separate Hospitals of sufficiently ample dimensions and contiguous—but calculated for the reception of a smaller number of persons in each, than it is now proposed to receive in the Hospitals projected.

I am, My dear Sir,

Most sincerely yours,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

2nd August, 1847.

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Fever Hospital Committee.

No. XXXIX.

CIRCULAR.

[Addressed to the Members of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee.]

The Chairman begs to submit for the consideration of the Members of the Committee the Correspondence* which has passed with the Secretary to the Council of Education, relative to the proposed site of the Fever Hospital, on which he requests the opinions of the Committee.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL :

17th July, 1847.

No. XL.

*Minute by J. GRANT, Esq., Senior Surgeon, Apothecary H. E. I. C.
Member of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee.*

From personal observation and experience of long standing, I am enabled to bear testimony to the great cogency and accuracy of the objections stated by Sir John Peter Grant, to the space occupied by the General Hospital as the site of a Medical College, or of a Fever Hospital for Natives. Even leaving all other objections on one side, I conceive that the great distance from the general centre of native population is a conclusive one. In regard to the

* Marked No. XXXII. to No. XXXVIII. in this Appendix.

General Hospital itself, as an Institution founded and maintained by the State, I am not called upon to give any opinion; neither am I disposed gratuitously to entertain any question here respecting organic changes having reference to it as an Institution. I simply enter my protest against the ground it occupies, being selected as the site for a Fever Hospital, or for a Medical College. Concurring in the grounds of objection laid down by our Chairman, it is to me also a grave one that the site of the General Hospital is beyond the jurisdiction of the Coroner of Calcutta, so that cases of suspicious or violent death occurring in that site, though the outrage or accident might occur in the town, would be entirely beyond the cognizance of the Coroner. This is no hypothetical idea, since during the time that I was myself permanent Senior Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital, a most suspicious case occurred, in which the first Officer of a Ship was brought under *night to die* at the General Hospital, and a reference being made to the Coroner he declined an inquest, and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs on being applied to, deemed it a case beyond his province or his means to enquire into.

The chief grounds (as I understand) on which the Secretary to the Council of Education proposes the site alluded to (*See para. 7 of his letter*), are its proximity to the Eye Infirmary, to the Institution for the treatment of the Insane, and the vicinity of the Jail and Militia Hospitals. The Eye Infirmary, even supposing the site desirable in other respects, would still be at a considerable distance from it. It is also an independent Institution, and removable at any time to some other site should it appear expedient. Formerly there was a branch Eye Infirmary connected with the large or primary institution close to the Medical College. It was under the care of Mr. Raleigh. If it is deemed absolutely necessary that the Students of the Medical College should attend an Hospital entirely devoted to eye diseases, it may be desirable to revive the branch Eye Hospital, or a ward of the College Hospital might be devoted to the purpose, for so rife are eye diseases in and about Calcutta, that there would be no paucity of patients were the means of relief even more extensive than they are.

In regard to the proximity of the Insane Hospital to the proposed site, I may observe, that the clinical consideration of insanity scarcely enters into the internal curriculum of a Medical Institution. The consideration of the subject *clinically* is usually left very much to the Students themselves, who certainly might very wisely devote the many holidays which the privilege of Sundays extended to them affords, for paying a visit to the Insane Hospital, should their doing so not be objected to by the Superintendent.

The Jail Hospital may be left entirely out of view—I had the charge of it myself formerly, when the average daily number of patients scarcely ever exceeded three or thereabouts.

The Militia Hospital is at a considerable distance from the proposed site, but even if it were closer, it would not, it strikes me, weigh a feather in the argument. I had myself charge of the Militia Hospital for some years. The corps is much broken up into detachments scattered over the country. The quota of sick in Hospital may then be considered as furnished by the three or four hundred men absolutely present in the lines. The regularity and uniformity of the Sepoy's life, and his being generally better fed and clothed, and more looked after than Natives of any other class, as respects habits of *cleanliness*, &c. render him generally more healthy. We shall not find therefore among Sepoys the same variety or extent of disease, that may be looked for in a miscellaneous Town population.

On the whole then I do not deem the reasoning of the Secretary to the Council of Education for the adoption of the site alluded to, as at all convincing. In paragraph 10, my worthy friend has stated the chief objections to the removal of the College so far from the City, but has not at all succeeded in satisfying my mind that the expedients he proposes for remedying them, would meet the object in view. This is especially the case as respects the supply of subjects for dissection. These are proposed to be conveyed in covered carts by the Circular Road, and across the high road fronting the General Hospital. As the population of

the Circular Road consists principally of Europeans or East Indians, I am satisfied that they would not be very well pleased with the arrangement. I have not sufficient confidence in Native superintendence, as not to have grounds for apprehension, that revolting displays might take place by accidents occurring to the carts to or fro. Add also, that a portion of the route is the daily ground of exercise, at an early hour, to European ladies and gentlemen on horseback, or in wheeled vehicles, &c.

The dense population in the vicinity of the General Hospital the Secretary thinks would afford a large number of cases of diseases of all classes. The inducement held forth is not sufficiently great to outweigh the objections against removal from the centre of a still denser population. Add to this, that the population of the proposed site consists principally of squatters of the very lowest class, sweepers and matmakers, &c. There would, I imagine, be very great difficulty for the Students to lodge themselves conveniently near the site, especially with reference to the allottees alluded to.

There is no absolute necessity for any of the Hospitals to be within the compound of the Medical College. I conceive then, that the present site of the College is amply sufficient for it on an amended Plan, consistent with which the Lying-in Institution and the Hospital might be erected on ground not far from that Institution, such I presume being available.

H. C. DISPENSARY:
22nd July, 1847.

J. GRANT, *Senior Surgeon,
Apothecary, H. E. I. Co.*

No. XLI.

Minute by A. ROGERS, Esq., Member of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee.

I fully concur in the opinions expressed by Sir John Peter Grant in respect to the ineligibility of the space now occupied by the General Hospital as a site to build the Medical College upon.

I have considerable apprehension also of the wholesomeness of the site now occupied by the present Medical College. That neighbourhood being crowded, badly ventilated, and badly drained (sewerage it has none). The combined effects of these great generators of disease would, I fear, retard and render its cure more than usually precarious. I would submit for consideration, the propriety of making application to the Government for a space to build the College upon, (now occupied by stone breakers, and a small house, both the property of Government,) bounded on the South by Coillah Ghaut Street, on the North by the Custom House Godowns, on the East by the Old Import Warehouse, now the Pay Office, and on the West by the Strand and the River—Should that site not be obtainable, it is possible the Government might grant space for the College in one of the Front ranges of the Square of Public Buildings proposed to be erected on the Strand, now occupied by the Post Office, Salt Board, Bankshall, and Mackintosh's Building Yard—and failing that, the Frontage belonging to Government between the Metcalfe Hall and Mr. Goldsworthy's, on the Strand.

21st July, 1847.

A. ROGERS.

No. XLII.

Minute by W. P. GRANT, Esq., Member of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee.

I disapprove of the site of the present General Hospital being adapted for that of the proposed Fever Hospital. Its distance from all the sources from which its patients would be derived is to me an insuperable objection. I do not lay much stress on the comparative salubrity of one spot over another, in an area of ground, the natural circumstances of which are so nearly alike in every part, as that on which this Town stands—and I am strongly of opinion, that most, if not all local disadvantages of any particular spot in such an area, can be removed by artificial means. Proximity to the River is an important circumstance in a place where no system of sewerage exists.

So far from thinking the heart of a City the worst situation for an Hospital, I conceive a well ventilated and well drained spot in the heart of a City the best possible situation for such an Institution. And I do not think it impossible, or even very difficult to ventilate and drain such a spot in the heart of Calcutta.

W. P. GRANT.

No. XLIII.

Minute by J. H. PATTON, Esq., Member of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee.

I concur.

J. H. PATTON.

No. XLIV.

Minute by Major H. GOODWYN, Member of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee.

I have already expressed my opinion in my letter 18th June last, to the address of Dr. Mouat—and am in favor of the General Hospital site for reasons therein stated—nor have the arguments to the contrary induced me to change my opinion.

H. G.

No. XLV.

Minute by F. P. STRONG, Esq., Member of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee.

If the Medical College and Hospitals are to be all in one compound (which I am of opinion is not desirable), the most eligible parts of the native Town I consider to be the two sites mentioned in Mr. Morris's letter to Major Goodwyn, viz. on the banks of the River, North and South of the New Mint, the first commencing from Patooria Ghat to Haherytolla Ghat, and the second from Rajah Sookmoy Roy's Bazar to the Strand Mills. The first-named locality is occupied almost entirely by timber yards and low huts, and the latter by delapidated pucca buildings, and includes the Burrah Bazar. This spot would be highly eligible, but much more expensive than the other more northern ground; but if these two localities should be considered too expensive, and the College and Hospitals not be together, then the Medical College and its Hospital might remain where they now stand, and two sufficiently large and good Subsidiary Hospitals be erected on two other localities, such as might be considered most eligible—say one upon one of the sites already mentioned fronting the River,

near where the Hindoos dispose of their dead—and the other might be (if ground could be obtained) nearer to the Mahomedan and Christian population, but as centrical as possible. If it were easy and desirable to remove the Free School, which is not far from the Mahomedan College, to either the School House and grounds already most eligibly fitted for such purpose, lately vacated by the Boys of the Upper Orphan School at Allipore, and now to be sold or let, or to a part of the premises of the General Hospital, which is Government property, that site might be worthy of consideration. The Free School ground is highly centrical and eligible, and if the General Hospital locality was finally adopted for the School, I think the outlay would be greatly lessened—and both these localities, as well as the site of the present Medical College, I consider capable of better drainage, ventilation, and improvement. As regards the School and grounds at Allipore, I firmly believe their situation to be the most healthy of all our Suburbs, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending that site for this most valuable and excellent School. I am also informed that the large splendid Asylum and its ground contiguous to these premises, and now occupied by the Ladies, is likely soon to be available—but this is in some degree uncertain. This Asylum has been proved by statistical tests to have been for many years in the highest degree healthy to its inmates.

Should it appear inconsistent that among my suggestions I propose the site of the General Hospital for a School, having formerly alluded in a paper among my letters in possession of our Committee, to the fact of the late Dr. Buchanan's Statement in his Report to Lord Wellesley, on the impurities then existing in our Southern Suburbs, that the grounds behind the General Hospital had been represented as having been injurious to the Invalids in Hospital, I beg to record my opinion that I consider those grounds are as capable of being rendered healthy as Cornwallis Square has been made since the time when the late Bishop Heber recorded that neighbourhood to be so dreadfully unhealthy—and I myself can vouch for the correctness of the Bishop's opinion at that time, having had to pass through intricate roads, jungle, and jeele, to visit the sick. The Square is now healthy, and can boast of handsome public buildings and establishments, including a Christian Church, with its Resident Clergyman. Surely by the same appliances any part of Calcutta, or its Suburbs, may be made equally healthy. I have recorded my opinion, that our Suburbs are more unhealthy than our City; it may here be remarked, that the Suburban inhabitants nearly equal those of the City in number, and it is to the general causes of sickness in these parts, as well as also in the City, and to the removal of these malarial causes of disease, that I have principally directed my attention. I really believe that if the Magistrate of the Suburbs, Mr. John Master's advice, after my Report to Government in 1828, upon the general unhealthiness of all those lands, had been followed up in the Eastern Suburbs, and his suggested improvements (which I have marked in the Map in our Committee's Room) adopted, that thousands of lives would have been saved, and it is not now too late to commence such improvements generally throughout all our Suburbs. Should we not succeed in obtaining a site for an Hospital at or near the Free School, then probably the locality recommended by Mr. Rogers near the Custom House, or that between the Public Library and Mr. Goldsworthy's house, if sufficient ground on either of these positions can be obtained, would be desirable. In such case the two Hospitals would be situated on healthy and public sites on the Strand. I believe the ground near the Custom House belongs to Government, but to what extent I am not aware. I fear any landed property along the Strand Road would be valued very high, much more so than land near the Free School—An eligible site, and sufficiently large for the College and Hospitals probably, is situated near this, bounded on the North by Jaun Bazar Road, on the South by the Mahomedan College, and on the West by the Wellesley Road, going by the name I believe of Classitola, a collection of filthy huts and Bazars—I am informed that land in these parts would be reasonable.

FRANCIS PEMBLE STRONG.

No. XLVI.

THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, K.T.,

Chairman of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Inquiry Committee.

MY DEAR SIR,

With reference to your obliging communication of the 2nd August, in reply to my letter of the 22nd of June, I trust you will permit me to make a few brief remarks touching some of the observations I have therein ventured to make.

2nd. Much of the valuable evidence concerning the ineligibility of the site of the present General Hospital accumulated in your Committee's records, has only come under my notice since my letter was written. I have carefully perused and weighed it, and, so far as was practicable during the present rains, have visited and examined the neighbourhood of the General Hospital.

With every deference and respect for the opinions of such eminently practical and well informed observers, as the late Inspector General Macleod, and Messrs. Nicolson and Martin, I cannot entirely coincide in their views, and consider, that if the ground upon which the General Hospital stands, were artificially elevated to the extent that might be accomplished with the earth from the foundations of the new buildings; were perfectly and properly drained, with a clear space of sufficient extent on every side, and surrounded by no dead walls; and if the neighbouring village were also kept in a fit state of salubrity, instead of being the receptacle of filth, of which it has the appearance at present—that its position would in every respect be well adapted for the purposes of a new College and Hospitals attached to it.

3rd. The distance from the Town and Port of Calcutta, is, I think, the greatest and most formidable objection, and upon this, after more mature reflection, I am inclined entirely to retract my former opinion, and to coincide in your views and those of the Committee.

4th. I quite agree with you that the Medical College and its Hospitals should not be in the same building. I would even separate their compounds by a light iron railing, so as to prevent direct access from the one to the other, as now obtains with much inconvenience to the Institution, and no good to the patients.

They ought, however, to be immediately contiguous, so as to be readily, easily, and rapidly accessible to the pupils, with as little exposure as possible to the sun and rain.

The two establishments ought also to be quite distinct, and on no account permitted to be mixed together, which cannot at present be avoided and is productive of no little inconvenience and annoyance.

5th. You mention a suggestion which has been made to you to the effect, "that the present Medical College and Hospital might, at no great expense, be thrown into one, forming a spacious and commodious building, solely appropriated to the College, and consisting of all the apartments, as Library, Theatre, &c. &c. requisite to such a School of Learning; and that an Hospital or Hospitals might be built in its immediate vicinity in an airy and healthy locality."

From a long and intimate acquaintance with every portion of the present buildings, I fear that the proposed plan would be one of considerable difficulty, and great expense—not however, by any means impracticable, and if the Institution is to remain in the City, the suggestion appears to me to be deserving of every consideration.

6th. The last paragraph of your Letter contains matter for very grave consideration, upon which I am not prepared to give an immediate reply.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your's very sincerely and obliged,

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.

MEDICAL COLLEGE:
7th August, 1847.

No. XLVII.

No. 1336.

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Kt.,
Chairman of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee.

Judicial Department.

HONORABLE SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the Committee's Report and Appendices relative to the establishment of a Fever Hospital in Calcutta, and the appointment of a Metropolitan Municipal Corporation, and to convey to yourself and the other gentlemen composing the Committee, the best thanks of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, for the very able manner in which your enquiries have been conducted, and their result digested and reported.

I have the honor to be,
 Honorable Sir,

FORT WILLIAM :
The 11th August, 1840.

Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. XLVIII.

IN CIRCULATION.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE UPON THE FEVER HOSPITAL AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman has very great pleasure in announcing to the Members of this Committee that the Government of Bengal has communicated to him through Mr. Halliday, its Secretary, on the subject of preparing a Draft Act to be submitted to the local Legislature, "for the purposes of the Improvements proposed in the First Report of our Committee, "empowering the Bengal Government to borrow money on certain assigned Revenues, and "to purchase lands and houses, and in short to carry out the scheme," and requesting the Chairman's assistance in fixing upon a person fitted to draw such Draft Act.

The Chairman lost no time in offering his services to superintend the framing of the Draft if the Government would authorize him to employ a Barrister to put together the matters of detail, which his other duties would not admit of his personally undertaking, and he added, that he had most fortunately received by a late mail, from a former most respected and valuable Member of this Committee, Dr. Martin, now a Member of the Commission appointed by Her Majesty, for enquiring into the state of Towns and populous Districts in England and Wales, the Reports of that Commission, with the Evidence and Appendices, and also the Bill prepared and brought by the Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham, for the improvement of the sewerage and other matters connected with the health of the inhabitants of such places noticed in those Reports, which Bill was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 25th of July last, and stands over for consideration during the recess, and which Reports and Bill would be of essential service in framing the Draft Act for Calcutta.

The Chairman suggested Mr. Wylie, the Barrister as his Assistant, to all which Sir Herbert Maddock has at once assented, as has also Mr. Wylie.

This last-mentioned Gentleman is now therefore employed, under the Chairman's supervision, in framing the Draft Act desired, which, when completed, the Chairman will have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the Committee, before sending it in to Government.

The Draft Act proposed by the Deputy Governor of Bengal is generally "for carrying into effect the suggestions of the Municipal Committee." It will therefore embrace as well the establishment of a Fever Hospital as the other Sanatory Improvements which our Committee has recommended.

The Chairman has been engaged in framing the Draft of the Second or Supplemental Report of the Committee on the Salt Water Lake, the Canals, &c.—but he was interrupted by his absence from Calcutta, and latterly by the necessity of making himself master of the Reports of the English Commissioners, and their voluminous, but most interesting Appendices, with a view to the carrying into effect the great measure at length adopted by the Government, and which formerly occupied so much of our Committee's time and care in its investigation, and in which we cannot but continue to take so deep an interest.

The Chairman by procuring an inspection of public records, and by addressing Queries to several persons conversant in such matters, has obtained a great deal of information relative to the subjects to be embraced by the Second Report, without putting the Committee to the trouble of Meeting. These he will have the honour of laying before them, when the Draft of the Report is more advanced, and of taking their further instructions upon.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

The 14th November, 1845.

No. XLIX.

CIRCULAR.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE UPON THE FEVER HOSPITAL AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman has the pleasure to circulate for the information of the Committee, Copy of a Letter of date the 7th November 1846, which he has had the honour to receive from the President of the Council of India in Council, expressing in very flattering terms, the thanks of the Council of India to the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Committee, for our labours in endeavouring to promote the Sanatory Improvements of the Town of Calcutta, and of his answer to the said Letter, dated the 11th Instant—and the Chairman sincerely congratulates the Members of the Municipal Committee, upon the assurance afforded by this communication from the Government of India, that the great public measure which the Committee have so long contemplated, and so anxiously recommended to the consideration of Government, is now in the course of being carried into effect.

The Chairman has directed a Copy of this Correspondence, to be inserted in the Records of the Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOM, TOWN HALL:

12th November, 1846.

No. XLIX. a.

No. 697.

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Kt.

Home Department—Legislative.

HONORABLE SIR,

The Government of India have received through the Government of Bengal, the Report of the Municipal Committee, relative to the Sanatory Improvements of the Town of Calcutta, together with the Draft Act framed by you for this purpose.

2. We take the opportunity of your return to the Presidency, to assure you, that the Government of India and the Community of Calcutta, are under great obligations to you for the humanity, ability, and energy with which you have devoted your time to this subject since 1835, when you presided over the labours of the Committee; and we should have rejoiced, if, before the termination of your official duties in India, you could have witnessed the success of a great Public measure, with which your name will ever be most honorably associated as the indefatigable friend of social improvement.

3. The advantage which the public interests will derive, when this measure is in full operation, will be mainly due to the meritorious labors of yourself, your able co-adjutor Dr. Martin, and the other Gentlemen whose names are affixed to the Report.

4. In the name of the Government of India, and as a sincere testimony of our high respect, we request you will receive our warmest thanks, for your valuable services in promoting this great practical measure.

We have the honor to be,

COUNCIL CHAMBER:

The 7th November, 1846.

Honorable Sir,

Your most faithful humble Servants,

(Signed)	T. H. MADDOCK,
"	F. MILLETT,
"	C. H. CAMERON.

No. XLIX. b.

To THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

HONORABLE SIR,

I had yesterday the honour to receive your Letter, of the 7th Instant, acquainting me that the Government of India had received through the Government of Bengal, the Report of the Municipal Committee, relative to the Sanatory Improvement of the Town of Calcutta, together with the Draft Act framed by me for that purpose, and assuring me that the Government of India and the Community of Calcutta, are under great obligations to me for having devoted my time to this subject, and in the name of the Government of India, and as a sincere testimony of your high respect, requesting me to receive your warmest thanks for my services in promoting this great practical measure.

You are also pleased to say, that the advantages which the public interests will derive, when this measure is in full operation, will be mainly due to the meritorious labours of myself, my able co-adjutor, Dr. Martin, and the other Gentlemen whose names are affixed to the Report.

I venture to assure you on the part of Dr. Martin and those Gentlemen, that they will duly appreciate this expression of your approbation of the manner in which they fulfilled a very important duty, which they gratuitously undertook at the request of the Earl of Auckland, then Governor General, proceeding from the wise and benevolent interest he manifested upon all occasions to promote the prosperity and improve the civilization of India. I beg to say that it is impossible to over-estimate the value of the assistance I received from Dr. Martin and the other Gentlemen, Members of the Committee, in pursuing the investigation, the result of which was submitted to the Government, in our Report of the 7th of January 1840.

For myself, I can only say, that the personal advantages, I and my family have derived from our connexion with India, impose upon us, independently of the claims of general philanthropy, the bounden and at the same time pleasing duty of contributing all that our humble services can offer to the improvement of her social condition. The relaxation occasionally necessary to preserve the mind in vigour for the due discharge of functions which require thought, does not consist in an absence of employment, but in its diversity, and I have thought that I could not more usefully, or more agreeably employ the intervals permitted me from judicial duty, without I hope trenching upon its punctual discharge, than in attempting to suggest the means of removing the defects, in the sanatory and social condition of the Metropolis of India. Highly as I appreciate your distinguished approbation of my humble efforts to this end, I cannot but feel that it is expressed in terms greatly exceeding my deserts.

I sincerely rejoice that the measures necessary to accomplish the great end in view, are in the course of being brought into full operation. They will redound greatly to the honour of the Government of India, and though I shall not witness the success of this great public measure, I shall hear of it with great interest and with the utmost satisfaction in my retirement.

I have the honour to be,

Honoured Sirs,

Your most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) J. P. GRANT.

(True Copies.)

J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Municipal Committee.

No. L.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE UPON THE FEVER HOSPITAL AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Chairman the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant, to circulate for your perusal, a copy of his Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, requesting permission to communicate to the Committee the Draft Act drawn by Mr. Wylie, under the Superintendence of the Chairman, in order that the Committee might judge whether the Chairman had framed an Act which would carry into effect their proposed Improvements.

I am also directed to annex a copy of the Answer of the Secretary to the Government of India to the above Letter, and to state that the Chairman's Original Draft Act in print, and in the Office, will be sent to those Members of the Committee who may be desirous of seeing it.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

11th November, 1847.

J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Committee.

No. L. a.

No. 4,099.

To G. A. BUSHBY, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,

It was my duty, as Chairman of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee, when the Government expressed its wish "that a Draft Act should be prepared for the purposes of the improvements suggested in the First Report of our Committee," and accepted my services to Superintend the framing of such Draft, to inform the Committee of what must be so gratifying to them as the fruit of their labour. I at the same time promised them, that I would submit the Draft when completed to the inspection of the Committee, which I was desirous of doing in order that they might judge whether I had framed an Act which would carry into effect their proposed improvements. I presume there will be no objection on the part of the Government to my communicating my Draft Act to the Members of the Committee, and putting it upon the Records of the Committee for preservation. I am desirous however of first ascertaining from you whether there will be any objection to my so doing.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, TOWN HALL:

1st November, 1847.

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,

Chairman of the Committee.

No. L. b.

No. 694.

FROM G. A. BUSHBY, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To THE HONORABLE SIR J. P. GRANT, KNT.,

Chairman of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee.

Home Department—Legislative.

HONORABLE SIR,

Dated 6th November, 1847.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 4,099, dated the 1st instant, and in reply to state, that in the opinion of the President in Council there will be no objection to your communicating, as proposed to the Members of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Committee, the Draft Act therein referred to, and placing it on the records of the Committee for preservation.

2. It was deemed expedient to legislate in separate parts for the several objects which are in contemplation, to secure to Calcutta a good system of Municipal Administration and Improvement. These objects where they could be conveniently divided in your Draft Act, have been recast into distinct Drafts of Law; and it is hoped, that the result will in time be a complete Code of Municipal Law for Calcutta: in the framing of these Drafts I am directed to say, that the greatest assistance has been derived from your Draft Act.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

True Copies.

J. MORRIS,

Clerk to the Committee.

T H E E N D.
